



# BR and watchdog body clash head-on over delays and complaints

By Michael Bailly, Transport Editor

An embarrassing dispute has arisen between British Rail and its user watchdog body, the Central Transport Consultative Committee, over BR's refusal to supply information on late trains and customer complaints.

So incensed is the committee that it is approaching two ministers in an effort to influence British Rail. They are Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, responsible for consumer bodies, and Mr David Mitchell, Minister of State at the Department of Transport and responsible for British Rail.

BR have stopped giving us information we have had ever since we were established under the 1962 Transport Act, a committee spokesman said. "As a result there will be no figure in our annual report next week for the level of public complaints to BR about their poor performance, and much more limited figures

they need the full figures and not part."

British Rail claimed last night that agreement had been reached with the committee — "or at least with the chairman" — but it was still refusing to give full figures.

"We expressed disquiet because after every meeting to discuss performance there was a burst of publicity including leaking by them of critical parts, while favourable parts just went by the board."

"We have stopped giving them public complaints statistics because they are not useful as a management tool or anything else. We have been inviting public comments on our performance so naturally they have gone up. But if we are going to be pilloried as a result there is not much use in it."

"We are now giving them punctuality figures in line with our corporate plan, and information from opinion polls of consumer satisfaction."

## Border security on agenda

By Richard Ford

Border security will be high on the agenda today when British and Irish Republic ministers meet in an effort to limit the damage caused by the Anglo-Irish agreement by the dispute over policing Orange parades.

The meeting between the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Tom King, and the Irish Republic's Foreign Minister, Mr Peter Barry, will be held in London.

It comes as the Government faces pressure from Unionists for a toughening of border security in the wake of the Provisional IRA murder of

three RUC officers in Newry, Co Down. As the first victim was buried yesterday, Unionists alleged that the attack, like many others, had been launched from the republic.

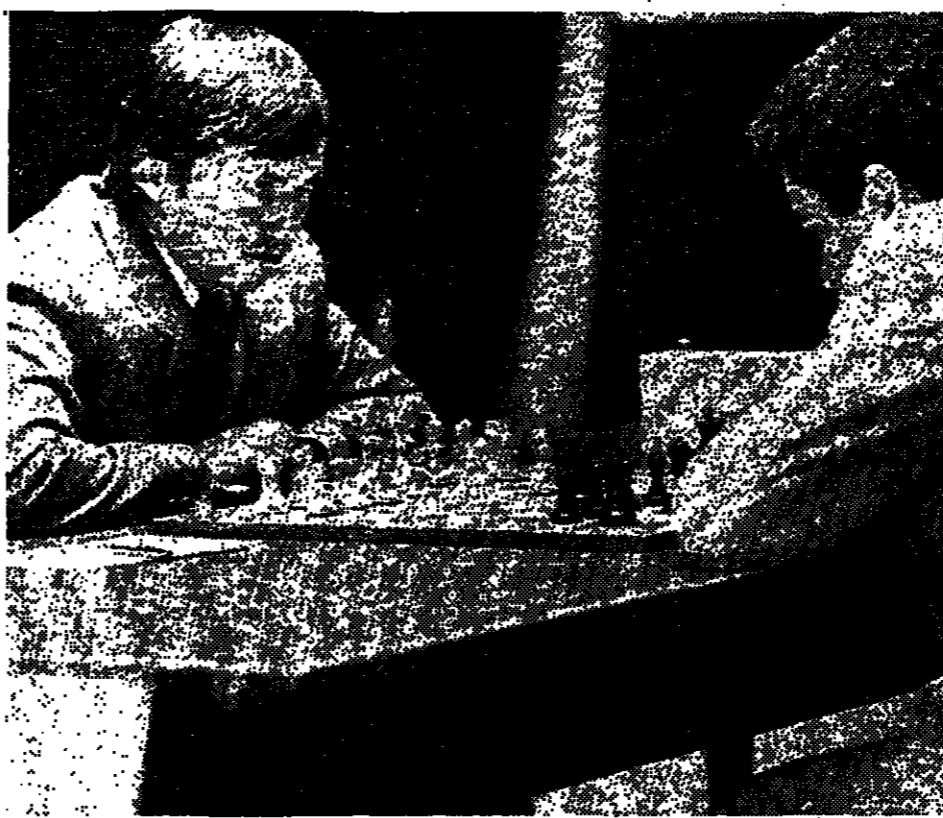
Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, demanded that the Prime Minister should give the security forces a freer hand to deal with the terrorists.

Since 1970, a total of 49 police officers have died in the border town with three attacks since February 1985 claiming 16 lives. Mr Alan Wright, chairman

of the Northern Ireland Police Federation, raised that matter with the Chief Constable, Sir John Hermon, when they discussed the attack yesterday.

Mr King's meeting with the republic's Foreign Minister comes as the Government shows anger that Mr Barry issued a public statement on the policing of parades at a time when tension in the province was high.

Mr Barry will seek assurance that Britain is committed to the Anglo-Irish agreement, although there is uncertainty in Belfast and Dublin about its future implementation.



World chess title challenger Anatoly Karpov (left) stares hard at the champion, Gary Kasparov, last night on the first day of their match at the Park Lane Hotel, London.

## Warning on picket disorder

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The picket-line disorder outside the News International plant at Wapping in east London has reached the level experienced at the 1976 Notting Hill Carnival, which at the time was unique, Sir Kenneth Newman, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, said last night.

After the Notting Hill riot defensive shields were introduced and other innovations followed. Sir Kenneth said there was a change in severity of the comparatively frequent public disorders with which police were confronted.

"I am thinking of the level of disorder seen at demonstrations and on picket-lines. As the intensity of violence experienced in riots has increased, so, at a lower level, has the

violence on the more regular public events.

"In response to the frequency of disorder, the police image changes," he said in the Police Foundation annual lecture.

"This has to be so, in order to provide officers with a reasonable level of protection against attack. But this change has been comparatively rapid, so that the average member of the public with no first-hand experience of such disorder

may be inclined to see police riot dress and tactics as contributing to the disorder rather than as a necessary response to it."

Sir Kenneth called for more public understanding of the situation in which police were placed. "We need intelligent debate about police public

order tactics, rather than the partisan opinion or emotive comments which are too often all we hear."

Sir Kenneth, who was lecturing on Police/public relations, the pace of change, said violent crime was increasing faster than other kinds. The use of knives and other sharp instruments in crime had doubled in the past five years.

"As crime becomes more violent, so there are more assaults on police officers; in 1985 for the first time over 3,000 officers were injured as a result of being assaulted."

"The suspect with whom the police officer deals is more likely to be armed with some sort of weapon, and more likely to resort to its use. This provides an extra pressure on the unarmed officer."

## Released killer 'went on rampage'

A psychopathic killer released from Broadmoor in spite of the objections of medical staff went "on the rampage" in his local High Street, a judge at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Ken Morgan, aged 39, was freed from the top security hospital, although psychiatrists did not think he had sufficiently recovered to be at large.

The judge was told because of a ruling by the European Court of Human Rights, which states that patients held indefinitely can apply yearly for discharge, they had to be released.

Although doctors opposed Morgan's release, a mental health tribunal sanctioned his freedom in May 1982.

The court was told that Morgan, of Cambridge Road, Kibburn, north-west London, was ordered to be detained without limit of time in Broadmoor after his conviction in 1971, for stabbing a man to death in a public house.

Miss Anna Worrall, counsel for Morgan, told the court that in September 1984 he was allowed at large again from the hospital and found it "impossible" to cope in the outside world, without friends, money or "a normal period of preparation".

A year later Morgan "snapped" and caused terror in Kibburn High Road while armed with a long-bladed bread knife.

Morgan pleaded guilty to robbing a schoolboy aged 16 and part-time shop assistant at Waverley, and holding a mother and daughter hostage at knife point during an hour-long siege.

Judge Richard Lowry remanded Morgan in custody for further psychiatric reports and will pass sentence in September.

## Stalker to talk to Sampson today

Mr John Stalker, the suspended police chief, will today have a final meeting with the Chief Constable leading an inquiry into complaints against him.

It will be the second time that Mr Stalker, Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, will have met West Yorkshire Chief Constable, Mr Colin Sampson, since the investigation began.

The meeting will be attended by Mr Stalker's solicitor, Mr Peter Lakin, who yesterday said today's meeting is a clearing-up exercise. There are one or two minor matters that need sorting out. It is nothing more than that.

## Nalگو holding strike ballot

Nalگو, the local government union, yesterday began balloting its 495,000 members on strike action over pay. They are being asked whether they are prepared to strike on any three days in any four-week period.

The employers have offered an increase of 3.96 per cent in response to a claim for 12 per cent or £900, whichever is the greater. The cash figure in the claim is intended to help those on low pay, for whom a percentage increase would mean very little.

## Banks link for card holders

Britain's biggest electronic banking network was launched by three banks yesterday.

More than 9 million card holders from the TSB, Midland and National Westminster banks will be able to choose from more than 4,000 electronic banking machines, under an agreement linking their computers.

## Chernobyl fallout revealed

Radioactive elements from fallout at the Russian nuclear power station at Chernobyl have turned up in laboratory analyses in Britain. (Our Science Editor writes). According to scientists at the Oliver Lodge Laboratory in the Department of Physics of Liverpool University, the significance is more important in explaining the efforts taken to contain the accident in the Soviet Union than in their possible health hazards.

The discovery came while examining dairy and meat products from North Wales, and was made on special equipment for measuring very low levels of radioactivity. The studies revealed traces of radioactive isotope of silver in beef and lamb liver, but not in any other tissue taken from the animals.

That is the first report of a silver radiomide. The details are outlined in a letter contained in this week's edition of the scientific journal, Nature.

In a separate development yesterday, checks on air filters at the Ford Motor Company factory at Halewood, Merseyside, revealed two to three times higher levels than the normal background radiation found in previous checks.

## National Gallery still in search of director

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

scholarly Burlington magazine, as a strong contender. Mr MacGregor has no experience in directing a gallery, but he was said to have impressed the commissioners with his imaginative response: "His urbane and charming manner came across very well during the interview."

Ten candidates were interviewed earlier this month by the panel of the Civil Service Commission, with Mr Jacob Rothschild, chairman of the gallery's trustees, sitting as a member.

Their recommendations were submitted to the Prime Minister's Office, which had been expected to announce an appointment last week.

It is understood their preference was for Mr Pillsbury, and the delay has been due to his changing his mind twice about whether to accept.

His vacillation was said to have placed the authorities and the other candidates in "an extremely difficult position".

Mr Rothschild made it clear in a television interview last month that the panel would opt for the best man irrespective of his nationality. All things being equal, however, he would prefer a British candidate.

## Faster fingerprint checks

The cost of fingerprint recognition is too high and is to be reduced by new technology (Peter Evans writes).

This latest example of saving money with the microchip was given by Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, at the annual educational conference for the International Association for Identification in London yesterday.

"We have estimated that the average cost of a fingerprint identification is a little over £700," Mr Shaw said.

It was believed that automatic fingerprint recognition system (AFR) "will enable us to reduce the cost per identification substantially".

"We are currently developing plans to introduce AFR throughout the United Kingdom," he said.

Since the design of the system, including two years operational experience at Scotland Yard, work on AFR has concentrated on greater accuracy and higher speed at less cost.

One method made use of a British-designed microchip called a "transputer". One of the conference exhibits showed transputers encoding fingerprints for automatic recognition.

The fingerprint service in the United Kingdom produced 43,000 identifications last year. Only half of them came from checks of suspects. That left more than 20,000 identifications produced from cold searching.

## Woman dragged cycle under car for 3 miles

A woman motorist drove for more than three miles with a bicycle trapped under her car after killing the rider, Gloucester Crown Court was told yesterday.

Miss Susan Cherrie, aged 28, a hotel manageress, was more than three times over the drink-drive limit when she set off from the Gloucester Hotel and Country Club after a day of drinking wine, it was claimed.

Mr Gregory Bull, for the prosecution, described how her car mounted the kerb twice, hit an oncoming car, and forced traffic to stop, before colliding with Mr Lawrence Gough, aged 45, on his bicycle.

"Mr Gough was propelled into the air and he made contact with the windscreen and roof of her car before being carried for a short

distance on the bonnet," Mr Bull said.

Mr Bull said that Cherrie drove on for three-and-a-half miles with the bicycle wedged under her car.

She went to a friend's house in Tewkesbury Road, Gloucester, and the police were called.

Cherrie, who lives at the hotel, pleaded guilty to causing the death of Mr Gough, by reckless driving and to another reckless driving charge.

She was given an 18 months jail sentence suspended for two years, fined £500, ordered to pay £500 prosecution costs, and banned from driving for four years.

## MoD move to 'give small firms chance'

British industry's single biggest customer, the Ministry of Defence, is to publish details of every big contract signed or going to tender. The move, initiated by the Ministry's head buyer, Mr Peter Levene, will give small firms the chance to compete as subcontractors on big projects.

It is hoped the competition will keep down costs on the £8,250 million spent each year on equipment.

The publication, starting in September, MOD Contracts Bulletin, will give details of every contract worth £1 million or more.

"I believe the lack of timely accurate and properly targeted information for companies is a major obstacle in the Ministry's attempts to get better value for money in its contracts," Mr Levene said yesterday.

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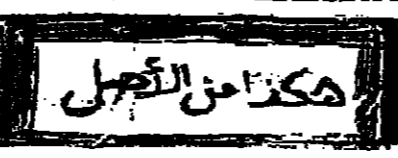
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### Stalker to talk to Sampson today

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### Nalco holding strike ballot

Nalco, the local government, is holding a ballot for its 495,000 members.

### Banks link to card holders

Britain's biggest banking network is to be linked to three banks.

### Gallery still of director

Scholarly Burlington magazine is a strong candidate for the job.

### Hypnotist conspiracy alleged

A businessman yesterday accused a medical hypnotist of being in league with an accountant to wreck his bicycle company.

### it checks

One method made by British-designed firms called a "transporter".

### MoD move 'give small firms chance'

The finger-pointing over the MoD move to give small firms a chance.

# 3.5m working days are lost in hospital queues, consumer council says

By Robin Young

The equivalent of more than three and a half million working days is lost each year by people queuing in hospital outpatients' departments, the chairman of the National Consumer Council claims today.

At St Thomas' Hospital in London, the thyroid and cardiac clinics are usually too busy with 55-60 patients during most morning surgeries.

markets. "But problems of queuing in shops are as nothing to the queues for services, whose providers appear to believe that they do not have to please anybody."



Jack Lemmon preparing yesterday for his first stage appearance in London. He will be appearing in Eugene O'Neill's *Long Day's Journey into Night* which opens on Monday at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

## Teachers in maths 'poorly qualified'

By Mark Dowd

The crisis in mathematics teaching in Britain's schools was singled out for attention last night by Mr Hugh Ainsley, the national chairman of the Professional Association of Teachers.

## Policeman stops two suicide attempts

A police officer was hailed as a hero yesterday after helping to stop two suicide attempts in less than seven hours.

## Retrial for woman serving life term

The Court of Appeal yesterday ordered a retrial for a woman who killed her adoptive mother with an axe during a family quarrel.

## Employee 'was asked to pose'

An administrative assistant in a council's recreation department was told by a senior officer that she should pose in a football kit to promote a five-a-side football tournament.

## Pensioners jeer at 40p rise

Two thousand pensioners demonstrated outside Downing Street yesterday against yesterday's 40p a week increase in the state pension.

union leader and now vice-chairman of the National Pensioners' Convention.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who was 60 last October, was at No 10, but did not come to the door.

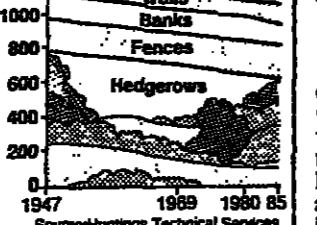
## Huge reduction in number of hedges

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

More than 100,000 miles of hedge have been lost in England and Wales in the past 40 years, according to one of the most detailed surveys ever made of changes in the British landscape.

cent, from almost 900,000 miles to fewer than 750,000. Such features included ditches and banks as well as hedges, fences and walls.

The study indicates that the total length of hedges in England and Wales has fallen dramatically, Mr William Waldegrave, a Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday.



## Consumers seek better service from milkmen

By Trudi McLatosh

Ninety per cent of housewives would prefer to have milk delivered to their doorsteps before eight o'clock, according to a National Dairy Council survey.

The survey found that 64 per cent of consumers had milk delivered because it was convenient, 26 per cent because they get their milk early, and 17 per cent who said the system was reliable.

## Heir held on drug charges

The 170-year-old windmill at Burnham Overy, owned by the National Trust, has been restored with new sails and a fantail at a cost of £26,000.

## Meningitis search for 2 children

Interpol yesterday intensified its search to find two British schoolchildren on holiday in Europe, who are at the centre of a health scare.

## Architects blamed for Koch gallery delay

Westminster council last night denied it was to blame for the decision of Mr Fred Koch, an American multimillionaire, to pull out of an ambitious project to turn an historic home in London into an art gallery.

## Airport goods 'cheaper than high streets'

Travellers save at least the equivalent of 15 per cent value-added tax by shopping at British Airports duty-free shops, the British Airports Authority said yesterday.

## Lichfields are divorced after 11 years

Lord Lichfield, aged 47, was divorced by his wife, Leonora, aged 37, yesterday because of his unreasonable behaviour.

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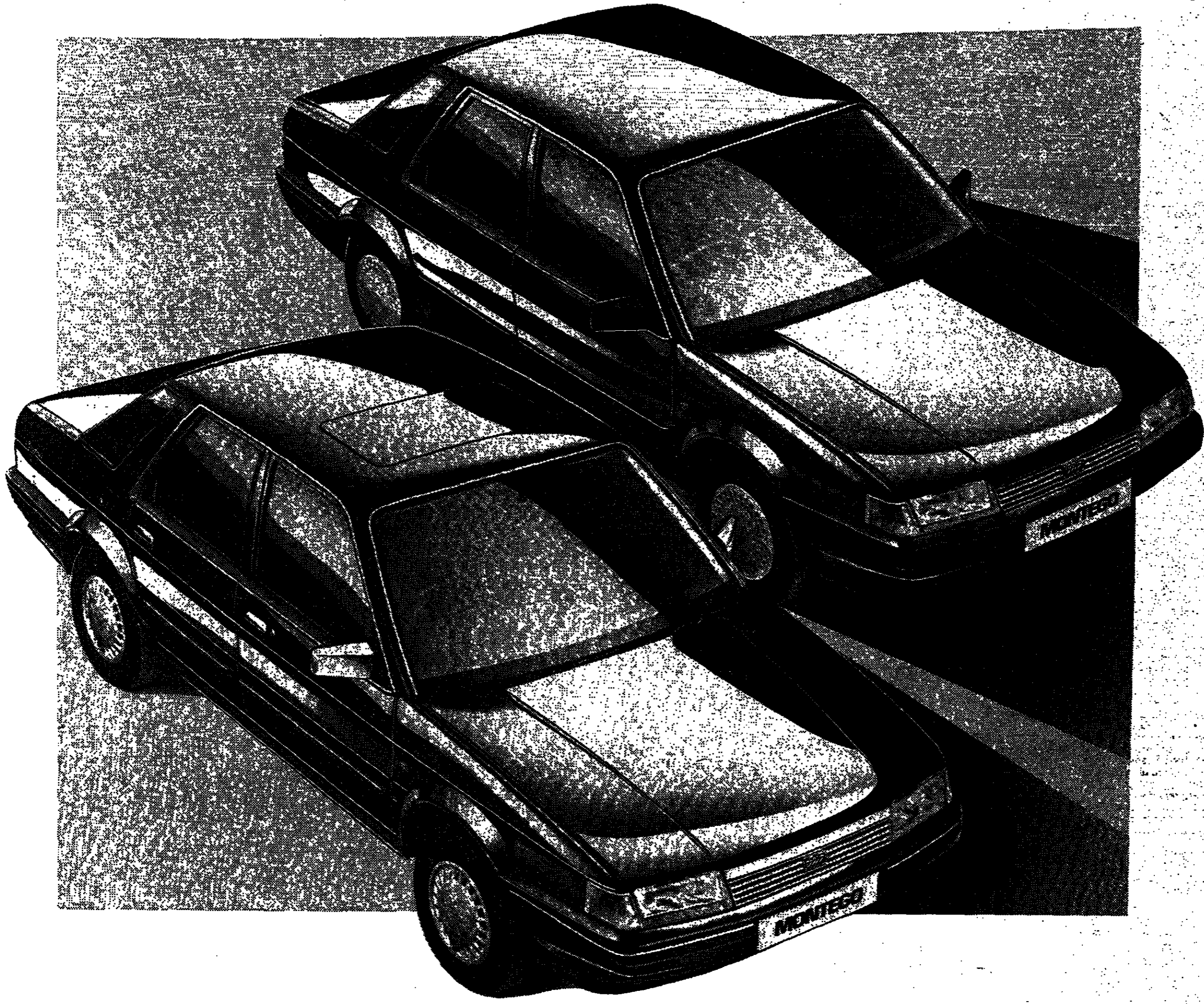
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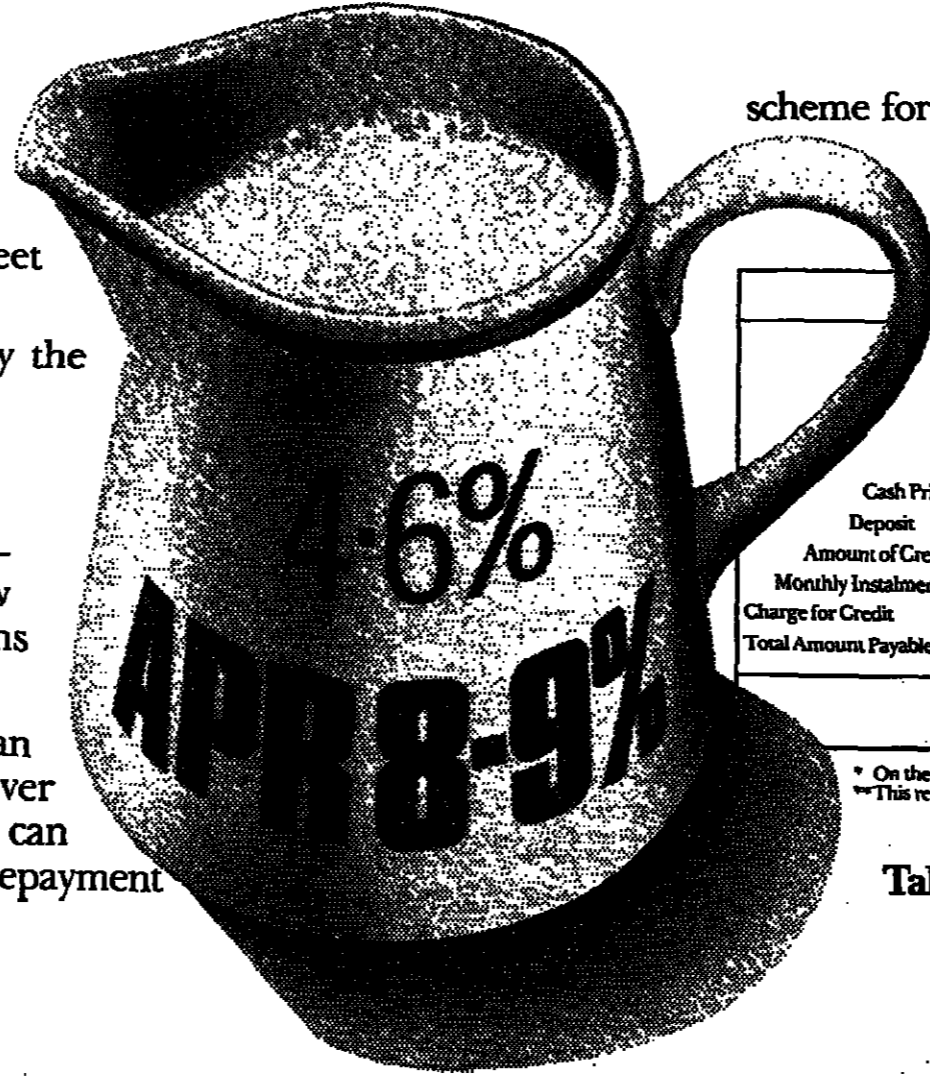
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# £100m assistance deal sought for Bradford through EEC scheme

By Peter Davenport

The first attempt to designate a British inner city as an integrated operations area under a new EEC aid scheme is being made on behalf of Bradford.

It will be based on a report, issued yesterday, that says £100 million needs to be invested in a five-year programme for the city.

The report, commissioned by Bradford council and the European Commission, says the investment would create up to 5,500 jobs and generate a further £200 million of private investment.

But the report said that unemployment in Bradford, already approaching 15 per cent, would soar if the attempt at designation failed.

Yesterday, local political leaders who launched the 335-page document said that unless the city is designated under the new EEC scheme the future remained bleak.

Mr Gerry Sutcliffe, Labour deputy leader of the council, said: "The tragedy will be if this whole thing comes to nothing because we will still have the problems in Bradford."

Mr Ronnie Farley, Conservative opposition leader, added: "The report talks about being a lifeline, but in many ways it is a lifebelt that will enable us to stay afloat and stop the city going further down."

"But even if we get the designation, we will still have tremendous problems, particularly in job creation."

Bradford is the first inner-city area in the UK to produce an application although Middlesbrough, Humberston and Strathclyde are also trying for designation.

Yesterday's report, based on an eight-month study which cost £120,000, will now go to the Government and to Brussels.

The Government must give its backing to the application for the European Commission to consider it. A decision is not expected from Brussels before the end of the year.

The £100 million allocated under the scheme would be made up of £39 million from the city council, £53 million from the private sector, £5 million from the EEC, and £4.7 million from Whitehall.

The funds would be spent on the modernization of local industry to create new jobs in technology sectors, the development of Bradford as an entertainment centre, improvement of the environment and extending the transport system.

ment and extending the transport system.

● The Development Board for Rural Wales, which spent more than £8 million last year and helped to create 2,000 jobs, is disappointed by private sector investment in mid Wales.

Mr Leslie Morgan, the board chairman, says in its annual report, published yesterday: "Encouraging new firms to set up and grow in mid Wales brings problems. These companies are now expanding at a rate which makes it difficult to cope with growing factory needs and more private investment is needed."

"It is disappointing that with the exception of speculative housing and retail premises the private sector shows very little interest in or intention of investing in new buildings in areas such as mid Wales."

The board's experimental helicopter service between mid Wales and Birmingham and Cardiff had produced mixed results.

Dr Skewis said that it had not been successful in terms of passengers carried on a commercial basis, "but it showed that there is considerable interest in using helicopters on an ad hoc basis," he said.

# Phone tap court case launched by CND

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament launched a High Court challenge yesterday to the Government's powers to tap the phones of its members.

The action comes after allegations on Channel 4 that the phone of the CND vice-president, Mr John Cox, had been tapped by MI5 with Home Office approval.

With the former CND chairman, Mrs Joan Ruddock, and the former general secretary, Monsignor Bruce Kent, he is challenging the legality of the decision by Mr Leon Brittan, the former Home Secretary, in August 1983 to issue a warrant approving the interception.

His counsel, Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, said: "The essence of our case is that John Cox's telephone was improperly tapped by MI5."

He added: "Further, our evidence points very cogently indeed to the fact that information was assembled by the security services for political and not security purposes and indeed was made available to the Secretary of State for Defence and used for party political purposes."



Mrs Joan Ruddock arriving at the High Court in London yesterday for the start of the CND court case challenging the legality of alleged phone tapping of its officials. The hearing continues.

# New move to cancel bus pass for girl

Essex County Council yesterday asked the House of Lords to overturn a ruling that it must provide free transport for a girl whose route to school involved her walking along a lonely track.

In February last year, the High Court upheld the stand taken by Peter and Violet Rogers, of Hall Cottages, Church Road, Copford, Essex, who kept their daughter, Shirley, then aged 13, at home after she had been refused a free bus pass.

The "nearest available" route for the girl, now aged 15, to Stanway Comprehensive School, was 106 yards short of the qualifying three-mile minimum for free travel.

Her parents were convicted by Colchester magistrates under the Education Act, 1944, of failing to send her to school, and their conviction was upheld by Chelmsford Crown Court. But the Queen's Bench Divisional Court allowed their appeal and directed the crown court to acquit.

Yesterday Mr Conrad Dehn, QC, for Essex County Council, told a committee of five law lords, headed by Lord Bridge of Harwich, that if the parents' victory were upheld, it would "fundamentally alter the law" as it has been applied for 30 years.

The hearing is scheduled to finish today. No decision is expected until October.

# MP 'could not afford to pay his secretary'

A Labour MP who is a fierce critic of unemployment, yesterday told an industrial tribunal how he was forced financially to dismiss his secretary.

Mr Bob Clay, MP for Sunderland North, told the hearing in Newcastle upon Tyne that he could not afford to keep both his full-time assistants in work.

Therefore he had to dismiss Mrs Deborah Shields, his secretary for more than two years.

The tribunal was told that Mrs Shields lost her job because she often refused to accompany Mr Clay on trips to London for parliamentary duties.

Mr Clay, aged 39, said he paid £6,000 a year from his own salary of £17,000 towards the wages of Mrs Shields and Mr Peter McGeever, his research assistant, but it was still not enough to cut costs, even after he moved his office into the local Labour club.

Mr Clay, of Park Parade, Roker, Sunderland, said: "Mrs Shields knew I was finding it difficult to make ends meet and I needed a secretary in London. The only solution was to sack one of my employees in Sunderland."

Mrs Shields, of Dryden Street, Southwick, Sunderland, claims unfair dismissal in February. The hearing continues.

# Church protest on South Africa funds

By Clifford Longley  
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Church of England's continued holding of financial investments in South Africa is "almost blasphemy" and a "sin against the Holy Spirit", according to opponents of church investment policy who intend to protest outside the Church Commissioners' office in London today.

They plan to hold a public "vigil of prayer" for 12 hours to draw attention to the Church Commissioners' refusal to sell shares in companies trading in South Africa. The Rev David Haslam, secretary of a group called ELTSA (End Loans to South Africa), accused the Church of England of "living in sin" by its investment policy.

The protest marks the frustration of a group of campaigners who have been criticising the Church Commissioners in these respects for more than a decade.

The Commissioners recently supported a demand in the General Synod of the Church of England for effective economic sanctions against South Africa, but have repeatedly insisted that their own financial involvement is minimal.

In their most recent defence of their policy, the Commissioners said their sole remaining financial links with South Africa are through large British companies with relatively small offshoots there. To withdraw from all such companies would significantly affect their income, and might be contrary to the Commissioners' duty in law.

own credibility. This question is critical to the hopes which David Steel expressed a fortnight ago, for a union between the two parties after the election. Such a move would just not be feasible if the differences on policy were too great, especially if those differences were such as to force one of the parties to conclude that it was not the same kind of political animal as the other.

But there should be no illusions about the political consequences if one is forced to that conclusion. The only way for Liberals and Social Democrats to maximize their political influence is to proceed at whatever pace is practicable to some kind of union - whether that is known as merger, federation or whatever.

On their own both of them would be doomed to be ineffectual. It is for that reason that I am sceptical about the talk of either the SDP or the Liberals doing a separate deal in a hung parliament.

Regrouping not the solution

The Social Democrats would, indeed, probably find it easier to come to terms with the Conservatives, and the Liberals with Labour. But this would not make political sense for either Alliance party.

The SDP in particular, as the party with the shorter history, and the smaller mass membership, would be likely to be gobbled up if it went into partnership with one of the larger parties.

Any Social Democrat who imagines otherwise should ponder the history of the National Liberals, those Liberals who stayed in the National Government after it adopted protectionist trade policies in 1932 and then became indistinguishable from Conservatives.

If there is to be much of a political future for either the Social Democrats or the Liberals it must be together. As so often in the history of the Alliance, it is hard to fault Mr Steel's political logic.

He has pointed to where the Alliance's political interest lies. This does not mean that Dr Owen has been wrong to make his stand. It would not even be good politics in the long run for a political leader to reverse his position on an important national issue for the sake of partisan calculation.

But if Dr Owen does find that the only way to be true to Social Democratic convictions is for ever to keep the SDP at a distance from the Liberals, then there can be no future for the Alliance.

## COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

There are occasions when to avoid trouble is a political triumph. That was true of the joint meeting of Liberal and Social Democratic candidates in London on Saturday.

There could so easily have been a fracas after all the recent arguments over Alliance policy on nuclear defence.

When David Owen proclaimed that this country "needs both a stronger European conventional deterrent and a minimal European-based nuclear deterrent" there might well have been uncontrollable anguish in some breasts, not all of them Liberal.

So there must have been a good deal of relief that there was not a furious dispute between Dr Owen and his critics and that defence did not dominate the day.

Some of the participants attributed this success to the less confrontational manner in which he presented his case under questioning.

The section on defence in the draft policy document, *Partnership for Progress*, was clearly designed to be no more than a bland holding statement. Nobody, for the moment, is wanting to pick a quarrel in public.

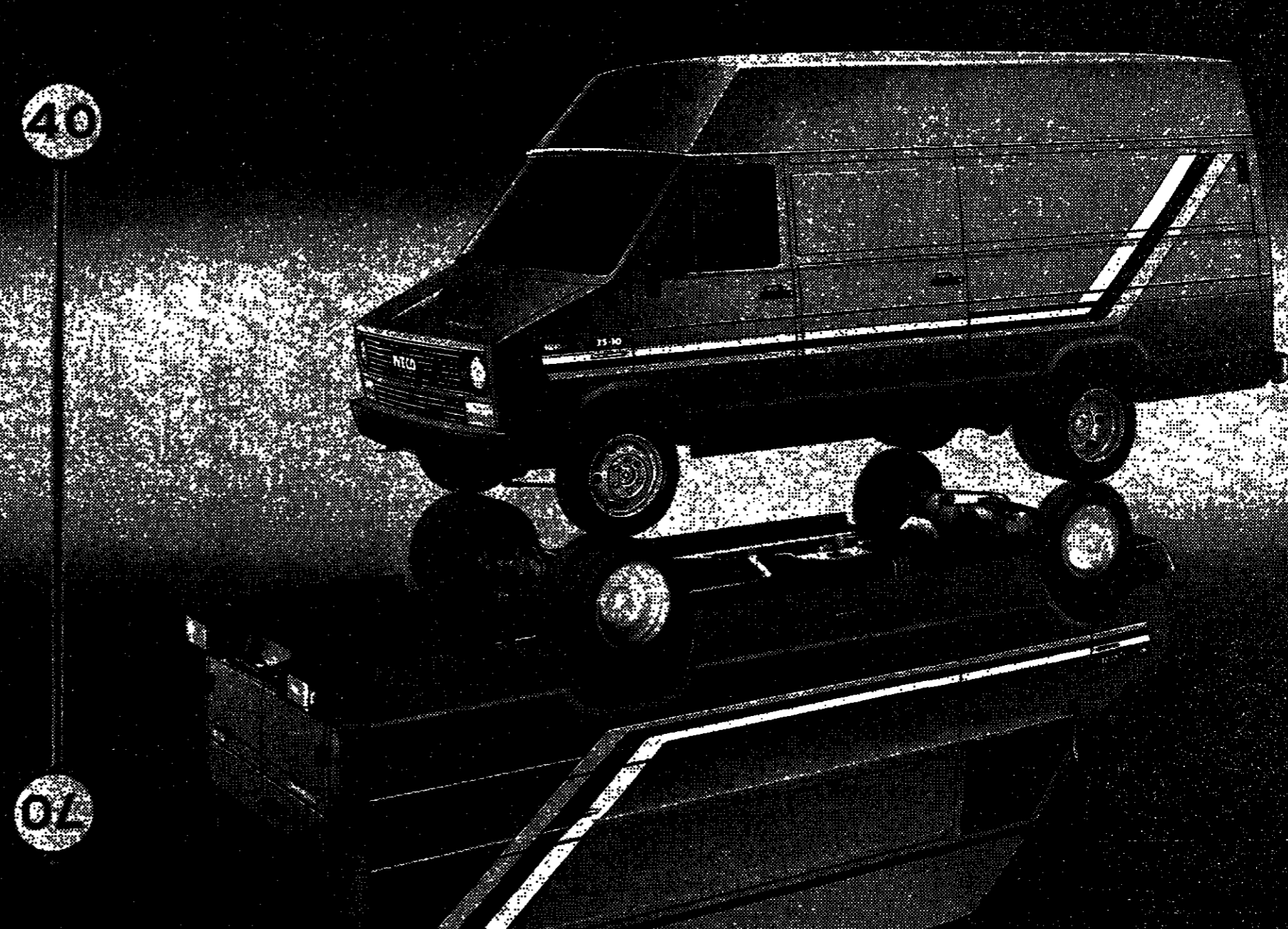
But there is no reason to believe that Dr Owen has in any way modified his belief that it will be necessary, in due course, to have a replacement for Polaris.

The idea now is for the two leaders to travel around western Europe to see if this replacement can be dressed up in European clothes.

That might make a modernized nuclear deterrent more acceptable to Liberal sensitivities, and therefore to those Social Democrats who are concerned to accommodate Liberal feelings on this issue.

Otherwise the dispute within the Alliance will have been no more than postponed, because David Owen cannot afford to compromise his firm stand on the principle of a continued nuclear deterrent, whether purely British or European without damage to his

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# Delhi police struggle to keep the peace during Hindus' general strike

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Stone-throwing mobs of hooligans played a sly game of hide-and-seek with Delhi's security forces yesterday as police tried to keep the peace during a day-long general strike. The strike was called by the aratiya Janata Party (BJP), a right-wing group backed by forces of Hindu chauvinism. The strikers were protesting against the murder of Hindu passengers in Punjab last week. The strike was generally supported, and shops and markets all over the capital were firmly closed. Only a few small market stalls defied the call, but government buses were generally open, though thinly staffed. Delhi corporation buses did not run throughout the city but were subjected to attacks by gangs of youths, who sped out of side-roads to harass their tyres. Other transport was thin, but auto-rickshaws were running. There were not many taxis

about, since most of Delhi's cabs are driven by Sikhs. Fearful of a repeat of the riots of November 1984, Sikhs had made themselves scarce. In the curfew-bound west Delhi suburb of Tilak Nagar, where fierce-looking troops from the Army's Gurkha Regiment lounged in lorries waiting for a fresh outbreak of last weekend's troubles, Sikhs slipped in and out of a temple and protested about their treatment at the hands of both the Hindu mobs and the authorities. "The murders in Punjab happen because of police failure to capture the terrorists," complained one worshipper, a retired civil servant. "How then is it our fault? Why should we be to blame? We are the peaceful people." A retired Army officer added: "The Government is helping the rioters. They knew there was likely to be trouble after the bus massacre. They saw the crowds gathering in Hindu temples. Why did they not act then?"

Down the road in Moti Bagh, an excited crowd swirled around a traffic junction outside a Hindu temple. Young men threw stones and bricks at a knot of police. The police, no less excited, responded with tear gas. "This protest is supported by all parties: BJP, Congress — everyone," said a middle-aged onlooker, his eyes shining partly with emotion and partly with a whiff of the gas. "This is nothing but young boys having a good day out," said a young police officer, smiling and enjoying the adrenalin flowing within him. Early in the morning a stone-throwing mob caught police unawares, and they later reported that a deputy commissioner and an assistant inspector suffered minor injuries. Similar one-day strikes were held in towns in Haryana, the state that borders both Delhi and Punjab, and in Jammu, the Hindu-dominated portion of Kashmir state, on Punjab's northern border.

# Appeal by King Juan Carlos to end terror

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

King Juan Carlos made a solemn appeal to the Spanish people yesterday for a common effort to "eradicate the plague" of terrorism when he officially opened the Parliament chosen in last month's general election. Expressing "pain and indignation", the King condemned terrorist violence which "upsets the peace so necessary for our progress and strikes criminally against both liberty and democracy".

The King spoke against a background of exceptionally tight security measures for a ceremony which also included a march-past by the armed forces in front of the Cortes in the capital, because of two recent attacks by the Basque separatist organization, Eta, in Madrid.

The King emphasized that it was essential to end terrorism if Spanish society was to advance after recently joining the EEC.

His speech also made reference to the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War, when he spoke of how long-standing radicalism had been overcome and the country had now entered an era of national co-existence.

Police sharpshooters were on the rooftops of buildings and nearby streets had been closed for several hours. They searched for anything suspicious, an ambulance stood ready outside the entrance to Parliament and firemen were on duty inside.

In Parliament, more than 100 security agents in plain clothes mingled with MPs and invited dignitaries, who included many chief ministers of the autonomous regions and members of Spain's highest courts.

A week earlier, Eta had staged one of its most daring attacks, firing grenades into the Defence Ministry from a parked car, even though the whole area was supposed to be under maximum police vigilance.

On the Monday before, it had killed 10 Civil Guards in a car bomb attack, also in Madrid.

In an open letter to one of the young Civil Guardsmen who lost an eye in the attack and is still in hospital, Señor Ramón Jaurriagui, the Government's chief delegate in the Basque region, who is himself a Basque, appealed to him yesterday not to confuse the Basque people with the terrorists.

"There are many Basques struggling for a Basque region at peace with the rest of Spain," he wrote.

The injured guardsman, like almost all those sent to serve in the Basque country, comes from another part of Spain.

PARIS: Another Basque refugee was expelled from France to Spain yesterday, Señor José Luis Amenaza, who had been living in France since 1981, is the third Spanish Basque militant to be expelled in the past 10 days. Like the others, he had no criminal charges pending against him (Diana Geddes writes).



President Ortega of Nicaragua, accompanied by his wife (left), on a visit to Brooklyn before his Security Council speech.

# Contras blamed for clash

San José — Costa Rica has for the first time admitted that a border incident with Nicaragua was provoked by anti-Sandinista guerrillas firing from the Costa Rican side of the border (Martha Honey writes).

Pledging to stop Contras from using this country as a base, the Government last week deported two members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) who admitted taking part in the attack. Sandinista soldiers retaliated with rocket fire, destroying three ranch buildings belonging to a Costa Rican farmer.

# Ortega to seek UN support

From John Carlin, Managua

President Ortega opened its suit against the United States. President Ortega has said that if the resolution is defeated at the Security Council, after a debate that is expected to last several days, he will turn to the UN General Assembly. Should that not prove enough to enforce the International Court decision, he said Nicaragua would consider appeals in US courts.

The US has already said, however, that it does not intend to abide by the court ruling. A letter sent on July 19 by Father Miguel D'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, to Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, seeking bilateral talks on the competition issue has, hardly surprisingly, received no reply.

United Nations specialists at the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said that they did not really expect the resolution to be approved, given the US right of veto in the Security Council. The Nicaraguans, however, welcome the opportunity to dramatize on the international stage what many feel to be Washington's illegal war against them.

It would be especially gratifying, Foreign Ministry officials made clear, for the US to be isolated in the Security Council. Britain is expected to follow tradition and vote with the US, but an element of doubt has been generated by Britain being the only permanent member of the Security Council — the others are the Soviet Union, China, France and the US — which accepts the International Court's compulsory jurisdiction.

"Any country that vetoes the resolution will be acting against the principles of the United Nations Charter," said Señor Augusto Zamora, chief legal adviser to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. It is the view of the Foreign Ministry that, if the resolution is not passed and the International Court verdict not ratified, then the prestige and credibility of the United Nations will be badly damaged.

"Nicaragua is acting inside the Charter, which means that if our resolution is not approved then the United Nations is not serving the interests of peace for which it was initially created," a Foreign Ministry official said.

# Gorbachov tribute to Harriman

Washington (Reuters) — Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, has expressed his condolences to the widow of the veteran US diplomat, Averell Harriman, who died on Saturday at the age of 94.

"Averell Harriman is well remembered in the Soviet Union as a prominent political figure who had made a great personal contribution to the cause of establishing close and fruitful cooperation between our countries in the joint struggle against the common enemy during the Second World War," Mr Gorbachov said in a letter made public by Mr Harriman's widow.

"Equally well known is his devotion till the last days of his life to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding between the Soviet and American peoples and improving the relations between the USSR and the United States. We hold in high regard Averell Harriman's active efforts for the good of our two countries, for the sake of strengthening peace."

Mrs Harriman, in a statement, said she was moved by the tributes from Mr Gorbachov and others. "Averell's hope would be that the efforts for peace to which he dedicated his life, will move forward with renewed purpose."



King Juan Carlos: unity plea at the opening of Parliament.

# Turkish visit aims to improve Moscow ties

From Rasit Gurdilek, Ankara

Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister, started a five-day official visit to the Soviet Union yesterday, saying it was his most important visit to the Eastern bloc.

Citing the "long common border" and "historic relations" between the two countries, he said he would discuss with Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, his Soviet counterpart, ways and means of further developing ties.

Economic subjects would have a dominant place in his talks with Soviet officials, signified by the presence in his entourage of Mr Ahmet Kurtebe Altıemecin, the Finance Minister, and 80 businessmen along with Mr Vahit Halefoglu, the Foreign Minister.

Turkey hopes an agreement for imports of Soviet natural gas amounting to 6 billion a pipeline to extend from the Bulgarian border to Ankara, would double the value of bilateral trade to \$US1 billion (£675 million).

Official sources said a separate pipeline to provide smokeless heating for eastern Turkey was under study. The expansion of Soviet-built industrial and energy plants was also expected to be reviewed.

Turkey's misgivings concerning a 200-mile exclusive economic zone declared by the Soviets in the Black Sea, a 10-year ban they imposed on turbot fishing, differences over jurisdiction on civilian air traffic, disarmament and East-West relations were also likely to be on the agenda.

MOSCOW: Fasse said Mr Ozal was welcomed at Moscow airport by Mr Ryzhkov and Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Foreign Minister.

# 2 die in Gurkha autonomy battles

Delhi — The death toll in disturbances in West Bengal yesterday rose to 12, according to the United News of India. In the deaths of two activists in the Gurkha National Liberation Front and a police stable (Michael Hamlyn writes).

stock in the north of the state are campaigning for an autonomous region. Strike call: Troops patrolled the town of Kalimpong yesterday as a Gurkha protest strike paralysed Nepali-speaking areas of the state for the second time in two months (Reuters reports).

The five-day strike was called at the weekend when police shot dead eight militants in the disturbances. Police in Calcutta said the strike shut down the Durgachand district, where 90 per cent of the one million population are Nepali-speaking Gurkhas.

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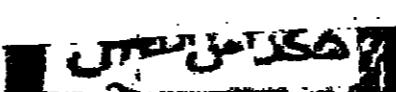
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your staff restaurant is to the welfare and future of your company? After all, good health is unquestionably dependent on the right food.

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A poor diet now can mean higher health care costs in future.

honestly say that this new awareness has reached your workplace.

The fatty roasts. The sausage and chips. The heavy gateaux and chocolate layer cakes. Such items feature all too often in the one thousand million meals eaten at work in Britain each year.

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According to a recent report by the Royal College of Physicians' Faculty of Community Medicine, death rates from heart disease in Britain are now among the highest in the world. Apart from recommending that we stop smoking, moderate our drinking and take more exercise - the report strongly suggests we stop over-eating and start eating well.

We believe this makes good sense. After all, you invest heavily in your key staff. In training and developing their skills. And - if you're unlucky - in replacing them. Their health is obviously vital to your success.

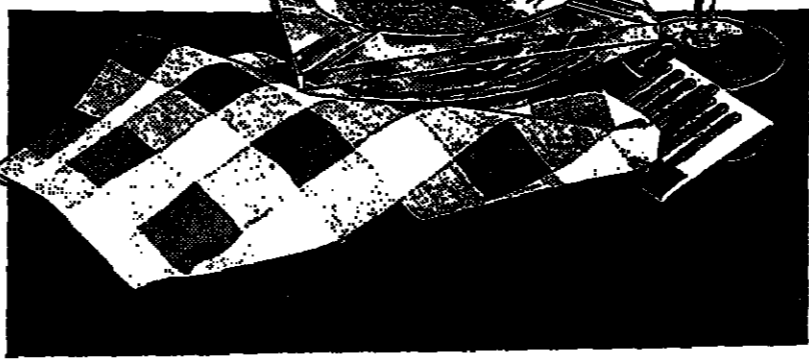
### MEALS UNDER THE MICROSCOPE

Since you probably have more influence over the health of your staff through the food you serve than in any other way, shouldn't you make sure they have a choice of the right food.

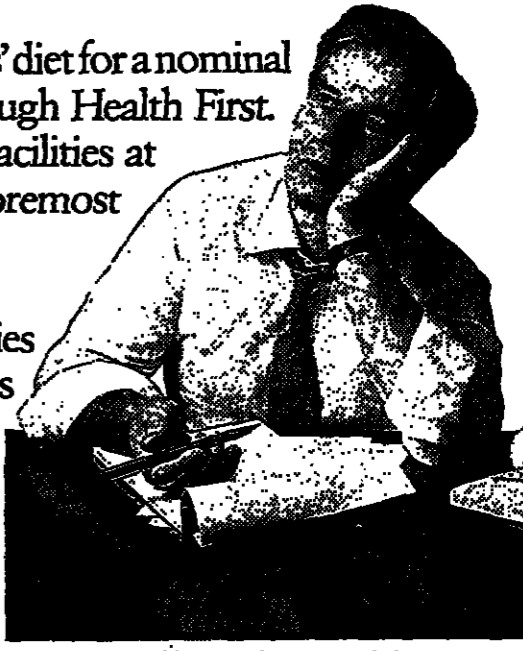
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TO SHOW YOU CARE

Appeal by King Juan Carlos to end terror

From Richard Wainwright  
Madrid  
King Juan Carlos made a solemn appeal to the people yesterday for a more peaceful and democratic Spain. He urged the government to end the state of emergency and to hold free elections. He also urged the people to be patient and to support the government's efforts to bring about a peaceful and democratic Spain.



visit aims to Moscow ties

King Juan Carlos I of Spain is expected to visit Moscow in the near future. This visit is seen as a significant step towards normalizing relations between Spain and the Soviet Union. The King will be accompanied by his wife, Queen Sofia, and will meet with Soviet leaders to discuss bilateral and international issues.

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## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALSO APPEAR ON

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مركز التعليم

# Dollar decline forces Hawke to pull out of Pacific summit

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The mood of economic crisis in Australia forced Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, to cancel his attendance at a South Pacific summit in Fiji next month, as the Australian dollar continued to plummet yesterday.

But the dollar staged a significant recovery after Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, announced the effective suspension of restrictions on foreign investment.

The dollar's slide of three cents against the US dollar was a shock in a day of turbulence, reflected in huge stock market losses. Mr Keating's announcement was too late to have any effect on the stock market, but analysts were predicting strong gains today.

There has been speculation for some time that the Government would scrap regulations inhibiting investment,

attend the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in London next week, at which he will advocate sanctions against Pretoria.

Budget estimates have been complicated in the past few days by the depreciation of the dollar and the US announcement that it intends to invade Australian markets with sales of subsidized wheat.

An all-party delegation is to fly to Washington to lobby against the Senate proposal to extend grain subsidies to the Soviet Union and China, the two biggest importers of Australian wheat.

The dollar's record low yesterday compares with 71 US cents a year ago. The slump has been even more serious against the yen, against which it has depreciated by 56 per cent in the past 18 months.

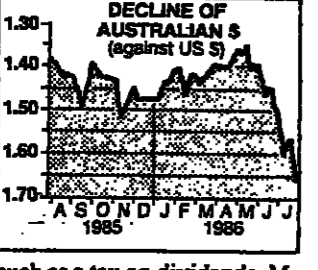
Australia gets most of its imports from Japan.

Such statistics would normally be considered fertile ground for the Opposition, but even in the midst of crisis it is evident that Mr John Howard, the Liberal leader, has failed to dent Mr Hawke's lead in the opinion polls.

Mr Howard replaced Mr Andrew Peacock as Liberal leader in September. Yesterday his response was to blame the dollar's decline on Mr Keating for his warning in May that unless Australians learnt to live within their means, and reversed a crippling balance of payments deficit, the country faced a future as a "banana republic".

Some of Mr Howard's parliamentary colleagues are said to harbour serious misgivings about his ability to beat Mr Hawke in the next election, probably next year.

And so it is that Mr Peacock, who relinquished the job through what looked like negligence, is once again being seen as a contender for the Liberal leadership.



such as a tax on dividends. Mr Keating's confirmation brought the dollar back from a new low of nearly 57 US cents to almost 63 cents (it later settled at around 61 cents).

Some forecasters were persuaded that the worst was now over. Others predicted that the dollar would go still lower before next month's budget.

Budget preparation was the reason Mr Hawke gave for staying away from the South Pacific forum on August 8. He said he wanted to oversee the final stages of what is expected to be the most austere Australian budget since the war.

But he said he would still

# Centrist to lead Thai coalition

Bangkok (Reuters) - Thailand's Democrat Party yesterday began to consider the prospect of leading the country's next coalition government, after nearly doubling its number of seats in Sunday's general election, to become the largest parliamentary bloc.

Mr Bhisai Rattakul, aged 59, the Democrat leader, who has recovered after collapsing from exhaustion on Sunday night, was due to meet his colleagues to discuss the conditions the party would impose for joining the Government.

Final results announced by the Interior Ministry showed that the centrist party had won 100 of the 347 seats in Parliament, giving it the strongest say in forming a multi-party coalition. It won 55 seats in the last election in 1983.

The ministry also reported a record 61 per cent voter turnout, a 10 per cent increase on the last election. Drives to get out the vote showed gains even in apathetic Bangkok.

Although he had campaigned against a legal loophole allowing for an unelected prime minister, Mr Bhisai signalled that he would accept another term as General Prem Tinsulanonda, aged 65, a former Army chief who has ruled by royal appointment since 1980.

The Interior Ministry said the poll was among the safest and freest in Thailand despite seven deaths, four from shootings near polling stations and three in a police helicopter crash in the Gulf of Thailand.

Charges of rebellion were filed yesterday against a former Philippines Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, and 40 other people linked to a failed coup attempt against the Government of President Aquino.

A preliminary hearing, however, could exclude 15 military officers and soldiers from possible trial after a mass pledge of allegiance to the Aquino Government's interim constitution by the entire armed forces.

The mass oath-taking occurred one day after supporters of ex-President Marcos kicked and clubbed to death an Aquino follower moments after riot police used tear gas and smoke bombs to disperse Marcos supporters from a city park.

Mr Tolentino proclaimed himself acting President on July 6 and, with the backing of 300 pro-Marcos troops and thousands of civilians, took over the luxury Manila Hotel for 36 hours until the soldiers surrendered.

The Justice Minister, Mr Neptali Gonzales, said five former parliamentarians, including the Speaker of the abolished National Assembly, four generals and 11 other officers and seven film stars were included in the police charge sheet sent to the government prosecutor.

The charges were filed after Mr Tolentino, aged 75, and other leaders refused to pledge allegiance to the provisional constitution in exchange for clemency from Mrs Aquino.

If the accused military men were among those who swore allegiance to the interim constitution, then Mr Gonzales said he would ask the Government prosecutor to strike their names from the charge sheet.

Mr Tolentino and his co-accused, meanwhile, have been given 10 days to respond to the charges before a preliminary hearing is called.

More than 200,000 soldiers took their oaths in simultaneous ceremonies in scores of military camps and police outposts. The ceremony was aimed at dispelling doubts about the military's loyalty to Mrs Aquino.

**FINAL RESULTS**

Seats held in the House of Representatives, compared with seats after 1983 election:

Party	Seats 1983	Seats 1986
Democrat	100	55
Chart Thai	63	73
Social Action	51	84
United Democratic	38	35
Thai Citizens	24	35
United Thai	19	—
Radicalism	18	—
Community Action	15	—
Progressive	9	3
National Democracy	3	15
Mass Party	3	—
Thai People's New Force	1	—
Liberal	1	—
Democratic Labour	1	—

(Some parties from 1983 elections have since been dissolved or joined others. The total number of seats increased from 324 to 347.)

**40 accused of rebellion in Manila**

From Keith Dalton Manila

# Five die on Norway ice

From Tony Samstag Oslo

A Dutch couple, aged 42 and 39, and their son, aged 16, were identified yesterday as the latest casualties of Norway's seductively beautiful but treacherous glaciers.

The family, who perished under an avalanche on Baklibreen glacier at the weekend, brought to five the num-

ber of victims of the deadly ice. It was the second of two articles on Yugoslavia's troubled southern province of Kosovo. Richard Bisset examines the attitude of the Serbian minority, which in recent months has felt itself increasingly intimidated by the ethnic Albanian majority.



**Pilot of sunken Soviet liner escapes charges**

Wellington (Reuters) - Police said yesterday they would not prosecute the New Zealand pilot of a Soviet cruise liner which sank in New Zealand waters in February.

They said the decision was taken because of the high cost of pursuing further inquiries and prosecuting the pilot, Captain Don Jamison.

An official inquiry into the sinking of the Mikhail Lermontov blamed Captain Jamison for navigating the ship through a passage that was too shallow for the vessel.

The costs of bringing four witnesses from the Soviet Union and carrying out a survey of the channel would be more than \$50,000.

All 409 passengers, mainly elderly Australians, and all but one of the 329 Soviet crew, were rescued.

**Serbian minority gripped by fear of being swamped**

At Batusae, a few miles from Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, the Serbs are on the move. "Enough is enough. We are being overrun by the Albanians and their foreign civilization."

Just over a month ago, several hundred villagers from here and other rural parts of Kosovo attempted to march to Belgrade to protest to Yugoslavia's 13th national congress that they were being forced by the Albanians to emigrate.

Police, many of them Serbs themselves, blocked the road and prevented without violence the demonstrators from reaching the city.

But although the inhabitants of Batusae were unable to reach Belgrade, they met politicians and received considerable exposure in the Belgrade press, which has displayed a voracious appetite for all stories involving Albanian intimidation of Serbs.

Old Serbian men are beaten up, Serbian crops are burnt. Even the water supply to some Serbs is being poisoned by the Albanians, it is alleged.

This, rightly dubbed by Western diplomats in Belgrade as Serbian hysteria, found last year its most picturesque martyr in the form of Dorzje Martinovich, a Serb found lying unconscious and naked in the early hours of May 1, 1985 on the sacred field of Kosovo, the battlefield where the flower of Serbian nobility was slaughtered by the Turks in 1389. He had been abused by Albanians armed with mineral water bottles.

This grotesque event would be the course of everyday life in the Balkans have been relegated to two paragraphs in one of the more risqué Belgrade magazines. But the field of Kosovo is not to be abused lightly, and overnight Martinovich became a national hero.

**5 die on Norway ice**

part of the problem as the result of what they call "biological factors". There is no doubt that Albanians produce more children than Serbs and are enjoying a birth rate of 35 per thousand.

The Serbs barely touch two per thousand, and envisage as a result the Kosovo of the 21st century infested with millions of Albanians.

The Albanians, for their part, make no secret that the more children they have the better, so as to swamp the Serbs. "Two already only six more to go," exclaimed one, expounding the virtues of large families for farming.

To a certain extent, the Serbs who have emigrated from Kosovo and those who continue to want to leave the province are following a familiar path from the poorer parts of the country to the wealthier.

The Albanians may be applying psychological pressure and in some cases even physical force to "persuade" the Serbs to leave, but many would dearly wish to leave the poorest part of Yugoslavia, irrespective of the Albanians.

The Serbs in Belgrade will not countenance a mass exodus, and trials of "Albanian chauvinists" accused of intimidating Serbs or spreading Albanian propaganda are highly publicized.

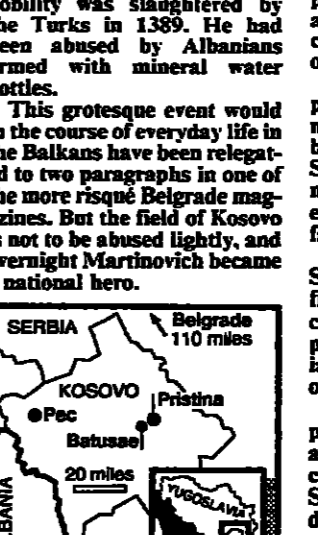
To its credit, Belgrade has pursued a policy of more restrained policing since the initial crackdown in 1981 in its dealings with Kosovo, and subtle steps have been taken to avoid inflaming Albanian nationalism.

It is unlikely, however, that this will provide any lasting solution to the province's problems. Concluded

**Tensions in Kosovo Part 2**

mobility was slaughtered by the Turks in 1389. He had been abused by Albanians armed with mineral water bottles.

This grotesque event would be the course of everyday life in the Balkans have been relegated to two paragraphs in one of the more risqué Belgrade magazines. But the field of Kosovo is not to be abused lightly, and overnight Martinovich became a national hero.



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FASHION by Suzy Menkes

مكتبة الأهل

Gone native

The look of batik, if not its exact method, has given this summer's cottons an appeal both ethnic and sophisticated

In a riot of pattern and colour, the Commonwealth has come to Edinburgh... and not just in the ill-starred Games. A major exhibition of textiles — ethnic and ancient or muted and modern — is filling the city's Arts Centre.

The shaded patterns of West African tie-dye undulate beside neat block prints from Ghana and Australia's vivid screen prints. The story is told in texture, colour and pattern with Malaysia's crunched handwoven brocades giving relief to flat lengths of cloth.

Scotland's own contribution is mostly hand-knitting. Shetland lace and the fisherknits to show stitchcraft, while the famous Fair Isles paint their effects in colour and pattern. Computer-designed textiles bring this fabric exhibition right up to date and give a double meaning to its title, "Softness".

Out on the Pacific islands, the natives are still producing bark cloth according to a centuries-old tradition. Australian designer Deborah Leser has developed batik printing techniques to put bold blocks of colour on silk crepe de Chine.

Batik — the method of applying hot wax to cloth to resist dye and create crackled patterns — is one of the oldest and most effective of the ethnic techniques. It has been used in Indonesia to create high art to wear as well as to hang on the wall.

This summer the most commercial fashion companies have gone native bringing the look of batik, if not its precise method, to cottons. Dark overlays of dye have given cheap and cheerful cottons the depth and richness of a stained-glass window. The colours themselves look like the hinterland of a paradise isle — all sunbaked sand and terracotta, mingled with jungle-leaf green and the purple streaks of a Gauguin sunset.

International designers from Guattier to Armani have taken up batik and given it a sophistication which would astonish the natives. Fish scales of plastic coating the fabric make Giorgio Armani's batik prints look as though they are under the surface of a lagoon. He has made up this extraordinary material into ankle-length evening skirts that take batik from day through to night.

Coral reef fronds and leaf patterns in indigo blue give the South Sea Island feel to inexpensive holiday clothes for more casual evenings. Because the colours of the native dyes tend to be deep and subtle, they look most modern when freshened with clean light colours. White is the best foil for indigo blue and most of the patterns come as shades of blue on white.

Styles and shapes require the same straightforward simplicity: a batik printed vest or cover-shirt goes with a white T-shirt or shorts; a plain midriff top with a wrap skirt.

There is a temptation to go native on holiday by choosing ethnic shapes — a wrap and drape of fabric like the Indian dhoti or loincloth. To translate these into today's fashions, you need a sharply tailored or fitted upper half to team with a sarong skirt or soft zouave pants. The simple stretchy swimsuit has a fashion life out of the water as a partner to the sarong wrap.



Bare feet are the perfect complement to the coral reef clothes, but thonged leather sandals are a more practical alternative and the newest this season are worked with dull gold or bronze. The plain white plimsoll or canvas pump partners indigo.

Ethnic accessories — tactile amber beads and beaten silver bracelets — are fashion statements in their own right and have long been collectors' items.

They can be worn with the plainest black linen dress or a sand beige safari jacket. Liberty has an ethnic jewellery department as well as lengths of batik printed fabric for those who want to stitch or wrap their own holiday wardrobe.

"Softwear", the Commonwealth Arts Festival textile exhibition, is at the City of Edinburgh Arts Centre until September 7.

Above: Spirals of indigo batik leaves on cotton print fabric, £3.95 a metre from Liberty, White cotton damask bustier, £9.99 from C&A, Oxford Street, W1 and branches. White metal and ivory necklace with filigree orb, £195. Silver embossed armlets, £700 the pair, all from Liberty's ethnic jewellery department, Regent Street, W1

Above centre: Inky blue flower printed cotton batik vest, £14.95 from Monsoon, 23 The Market, Covent Garden, WC2 and branches. White cotton jersey shorts, £8.95 by Pamplemousse from Fenwick's. Yellow straw pith helmet, £8.75 from The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, WC2

Above right: Richly patterned indigo and white batik sarong skirt, £18.95 by Adini. Stretchy white swimsuit trimmed with black, £29.95. White elasticated front canvas pumps, £8.50 all from Fenwick's, New Bond Street, W1 and Brent Cross, NW4. Muddy brown batik head-wrap, £4.99 from Monsoon, 23 The Market, Covent Garden, WC2 and branches. White metal spiral choker, £480, heavy embossed armlet, £350 both from Liberty's ethnic jewellery department, Regent Street, W1

Right: Delicate blue foliage printed zouave pants, £35 from Whistles, 12-14 St Christophers Place, W1 and branches. White hoop earrings, £5.95 from Fenwick's. Solid carved ivory armlet, £200 from Liberty's ethnic jewellery department, Regent Street, W1.

Terracotta pots from Patto, 155 Battersea Park Road, SW8 Make-up by Teresa Fairminer Hair by Peter Forrester for Daniel Galvin Colour salon Photographs by NICK BRIGGS



TALKBACK Designing for the future From Professor Daphne Brooker, Kingston Polytechnic Your commentator (art college report, July 8) was unfair both to the fashion/textile industry and to design education. This is damaging to the co-operative relationship that has developed between fashion schools and industry. It is insulting to the many firms which work seriously with our schools, bringing an essential understanding of business reality to the course. In Great Britain, many companies also provide our young designers with beautiful materials to work with or bursaries to enable them to travel so that they may understand other markets. Many experienced companies take it for granted that most fashion graduates can construct a garment. But good graduates go into design jobs where a fertility of design ideas are needed, plus sufficient flexibility of mind to enable them to adapt and work creatively in industry's changing technologies. I must question also the familiar old chestnut that it is somehow wrong for British design talent to be used to make profits for our competitors. Companies abroad are wonderful at giving our graduates their first jobs — so enabling British companies to find what they so often ask for: "a young, experienced designer who has had a year or two in Italy or New York". Our industry recognizes its need for internationally-minded designers. It cannot afford xenophobia. In a world where a large industry is waiting enthusiastically for their talents, setting up a one-man business is not the best start for most fashion graduates.

men le axe sh tin industry say, of the whole cided this week country, and says he imply move away. Most miners agree, however, that going ahead is a winding hope. Resentment in South Africa for land and miners, and there the risk is a deterrent. Brian Carter, Canary Consolidated's managing director and a mining company, says the workforce are loyal, loyal and hard working. "Where else have you seen a workforce that has acted so responsibly?" he says. "I've never seen a workforce that has reduced costs by 30 per cent in only about 10 weeks." Andy Bons, a geologist with BSc from Leicester University and an MSc from the Camborne School of Mines, can be sure of getting the job. The company, which in normal circumstances would have had a £40 million turnover, is "a good strong industrial business that has been knocked because of a cost screw-up", says Carter, who has worked in Zambia, Canada, the Caribbean and Australia, and helped in other Wheel Jane and other RTZ mines in Africa. He admits he is optimistic of getting an amount of money from the Government. And if the mine dies he adds, the region has a disaster. "Fishing vessels are dead, ducks are dead, and now it's the £15 million loss in an industry that makes its money through its economy." Anne Warne

's tail... Cambria... Alan Frank

SWORD NO 1011

Beach belles take cover



1. White cotton jersey swimsuit with bow detail at the back, £10.99 from Miss Selfridge, 40 Duke Street, W1 and branches. 2. White Lycra swimsuit with flamingo watercolour print, £25 from Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1. 3. Blue and white striped vest top bikini, £8.99; white towelling robe with lip print, £26.99, both from Miss Selfridge. 4. Black and white spotted cotton Lycra bikini by Norma Kamali, £30 in the sale at Browns, 27 South Molton Street, W1. Spotted cotton jersey headband, £2.99 from Miss Selfridge. 5. Abstract print cotton bermuda shorts, £15 from Browns Mens Shop, and Woodhouse, Oxford Street, W1 Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

Take the plunge this season with swimwear styles reminiscent of the 1920s bathing belles (writes Rebecca Tyrrell). Fashion has once again swung full circle and microscopic bikinis and things have given way to generously cut swimsuits in seaside postcard spots and stripes. The new bikini top is cut in the shape of a vest which has been cropped to the midriff and the bottoms are cut higher on the hips. Soft cotton jersey fabric one-pieces roll down to the waist for topless sunbathing and stretchy Lycra suits are best for swimming without the under-wiring and upholstery of pre-liberation days. Period accessories for the beach are Carmen Miranda style pareos for knotting and draping, and spotty hairbands in bright rainbow colours. The chicest sun-worshippers are wearing Charles Jourdan's coordinating protective booties for tripping over hot sands. Dashing bermuda shorts add a touch of class to men's swimwear, putting medalion man's briefest of briefs to shame. These athletic surfers come in a splash of abstract-coloured cotton with a draw-string waist.

Raincoats Raincoats Light waterproof raincoats... Alan Frank

Janice Wainwright SUMMER SALE WHOLESALE SHOWROOM TO THE SHOWROOM... Designer Dresses & Special Occasion Wear

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THE TIMES DIARY

Legal and general

Solicitor Michael Joseph has failed in his attempt to sue the Law Society under the Trade Descriptions Act. He objected to an advertisement in the home-buyers magazine Exchange Contracts, which depicted the society as "ensuring the highest standards of service by solicitors to the public".

Sty wars

Saudi Arabia, which opens a 13-day Saudi Experience exhibition at Olympia today to persuade us of the country's charm, should relax. Judging by a letter I discover Mrs Thatcher wrote this spring, Downing Street itself continues to nurse relations with the Arab world.

Blue Skye

While the royal couple honeymoon aboard the Britannia, friction is growing in the Isle of Skye, once the point of exile for his elder brother's Scottish namesake. Plans are afoot to build a road bridge to the mainland. If they go through, the Britannia, in which the Queen makes her annual and beloved voyage around the Scottish islands, will no longer be able to pass through the Sound of Sleat.

BARRY FANTONI



'They're changing notes at Buckingham Palace'

Howe cowed

Sir Geoffrey Howe is about to be publicly contradicted by his own office. The Foreign Affairs Committee report which, as I revealed yesterday, concludes that sanctions should be imposed on South Africa, says that in his evidence to the committee Sir Geoffrey claimed sanctions would cost 120,000 British jobs.

Ties that blind

Libya's campaign against "imperialist cultural domination" (July has just been renamed Nasser) is getting nuttier. Television viewers are now regularly treated to an animated cartoon warning of the assault on West Berlin might be imminent. The story naturally sent shockwaves through Western diplomatic capitals.

Forsyth saga

Frederick Forsyth's reputation as a military expert took a hammering yesterday when he confessed to an embarrassing scoop dating from his time as a Reuters bureau chief in East Berlin in 1964. Returning late from a night on the tiles, the 24-year-old Forsyth found his way blocked by six divisions of Soviet tanks, rockets and motorized infantry.

PHS

Will the Iron Lady cry again?

by Owen Harries

I once saw Margaret Thatcher weep. It was in Lusaka in 1979, during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference that, after a fashion, settled the Rhodesian question and led to the creation of Zimbabwe. At that time, she had been Prime Minister for a few months, and she had assumed office committed to protecting the interests of Rhodesia's white community.

merely as a piece of interesting history, but because the question whether Mrs Thatcher will change her mind on another southern African issue has become critical. And while Lord Carrington has departed the scene to look after Nato, Malcolm Fraser, as co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, is again an important actor in the drama.

question were Communist. Mrs Thatcher was sceptical about the application of sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland a few years ago, and she is sceptical about them now. As prime minister of Australia, Fraser supported sanctions at the time of the invasion of Afghanistan, and he supports them now.

And - a different question - which is right? I believe that, as at Lusaka, Mrs Thatcher will finally be forced to yield again, substantially if not entirely: this despite Britain's enormous economic investment in South Africa.

Michael Yardley points to flaws in the training of men under pressure

Many sympathized with Brian Chester, the West Midlands police officer who mistakenly shot and killed five-year-old John Shorthouse. One can understand his anguish; and yet one cannot condone his action. Guns do not go off by themselves. A child died.



High tension at the Libyan embassy siege: is the training as scientific as the weapons?

It seems extraordinary therefore that rather than being allowed to fade into the background following his acquittal on a manslaughter charge, he has been "packaged" into an almost heroic figure by West Midlands police.

What police have to learn about guns

There needs to be a scientific analysis of the whole field. This has never been done. A university psychology or criminology department must be encouraged to set up a full-time research facility.

conditioned into the trainee and his old, unwanted and potentially dangerous natural reactions conditioned out. No amount of words or warnings will achieve that. The conditioning process is not a simple matter and has yet to be fully understood.

Still rocking after all these years

Paul Valley on Bob Dylan's current US tour, and the poet of pop's new audience

New York The boy was about eight years old. His hair was a pure blond, long and silky as a latterday Fauntleroy. Holding tenaciously to his mother's hand he edged along the most expensive seats at Madison Square Garden. They were late. Bob Dylan was already on stage. The boy peered with a vague curiosity at the leather-clad figure in the centre of the huge performing area.

range of musical styles and a variety of spiritual enquiries which included a revival of his ancestral Judaism and then a convulsion of born-again Christianity.

acoustic guitar, they became muted and listless. Not so the mother of the sleeping child. As Dylan began an ear-piercing harmonica solo on A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall she leapt from her feet, prompted by some dim atavistic recollection that at rock concerts chairs were not there to be sat upon but to stand on to get a better view.

Roger Scruton

Bentham mustn't blight Birkbeck

The University of London began life in 1826. Three years earlier, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, the London Mechanics Institution was founded: so as to provide evening education to the new working class. The institution began to flourish, and by 1835 its founder, Dr George Birkbeck, had the pleasure of observing more than a thousand students in attendance - 800 of them being "mechanics".

destinies and to help themselves to what they want. Birkbeck is not merely a product of Victorian values: it is also a continuing expression of them, and a proof of their lasting authority.

By 1920 the college was a fully integrated part of the University of London, providing for people occupied in day-time employment a unique opportunity to study for degrees at every level.

Of course, we may now regret the fact that educational establishments were surrendered to the care of a state which seemed to offer such generous protection. But until the wholesale denationalization of learning, universities will depend upon the Benthamite jurisdiction of well-meaning bureaucrats.

Birkbeck's final incorporation into the University of London was the vindication of its charitable purpose: it was now clear to all who came to it that the education which Birkbeck offered was not some cheap substitute, but the real thing, and that the student could advance by this peculiar route to the very advantages from which he had supposed himself excluded.

One such bureaucrat is Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, chairman of the University Grants Committee. Having surveyed the affairs of London University, Sir Peter finds no special reason for the fiscal privileges enjoyed by Birkbeck. Why, he asks, should part-time students in London be "better-resourced" than those elsewhere? (Other universities, after all, have found it "cost-effective" to share resources between part-time and full-time students.)

By and large Victorian philanthropy was successful, and the urban proletariat dwindled. This fact is reflected in Birkbeck's present membership: civil servants, carpenters, translators, teachers, roadsweepers, milkmen, musicians, nurses and bank clerks all gather after hours in Malet Street to study subjects both useful and sublime.

However hard he looks, Sir Peter cannot discern that special reason which would entitle Birkbeck to survive and flourish in its customary manner, and if no reason can be given for its survival, why should it survive?

An adequate test should be capable of overcoming the tendency to overreact. Generally human beings overreact because they are frightened and are not sure of their ability to cope. The tests in existence are scientifically dubious and are based more on hunch than on a coherent theory.

Insistencies are not things but persons: they have a life, a will and a responsibility of their own. Their death is always a matter of concern both to themselves and to those who have joined with them in friendship. And our attitude to a person should respect not just his present and his future, but also his past. For it is by the past that his merits can be understood and measured.

moreover... Miles Kington Exit two Rt Hon gentlemen

Parliament has now disintegrated for the summer recess, so we can look forward to a couple of relaxed months without government.

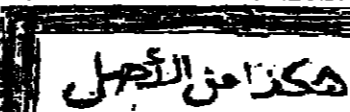
ister realize, in brief, with what disgust.

THE YEAR IN PARLIAMENT Speaker: Could we begin by testing the microphones, please? Chorus: Shame! Resign! Horror! Boo! Heffer! Skinner! Rant! Rave! Mindless Baying Noises! Strange Public School Tribal Chants! Speaker: Order, order! Thank you very much. Carry on, please. Don't mind me.

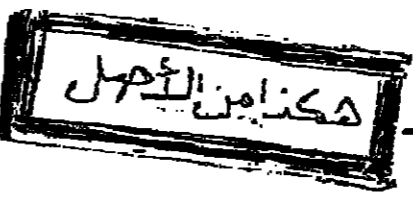
Neil Kinnock (MP for the rest of South Wales): ... or indeed with what stupefaction, to continue the sentence of my predecessor and carrying it on like a beacon, a torch burning in the wilderness, does the Prime Minister realize with what detestation, with what loathing, the world at large views her inability to apologize for anything?

Eric Back-Bencher (Tory MP for Dalryell): As a supplementary question, might I enquire if the PM realizes in what high esteem many of us hold her, believing her to be the wisest and most saintly woman who has ever lived?

Thatcher: If I had anything to apologize for, I would do so. May I refer the Right Honourable gentleman to the previous answer I gave to this question? Kinnock: It is the same answer you have given to all the other questions I ask! Thatcher: But you always ask the same question. (Enter Michael Heseltine, dressed in camouflage battledress and waving a machine-gun.)







1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

PALACE POLITICS

The Queen's advisers had a difficult decision to make before Sir William Heseltine began to write his letter to The Times denying the alleged rift between Palace and Downing Street...

knowledge that Mr Neil's belief was false. At best his behaviour was defeatist - scarcely worthy of the sovereign's protector...

present position is no use to Mrs Thatcher. One must remember the pleasure that so many took in her weakening after the Westland Affair...

EASTWARD HO!

Ever since the Sino-Soviet rift a quarter of a century ago, the Orient has been one of the least successful areas for Soviet foreign policy...

constant liability in Moscow's dealings with the Islamic world. It is one of the "three big obstacles" to better relations with China...

problem of Afghanistan has to be set in its wider international context, as one aspect of the complex of East-West and Far Eastern relations...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'The Sunday Times' and the Palace

From the Editor of The Sunday Times

Sir, Sir William Heseltine's letter from Holywood today admits but then seeks to obscure a number of essential points...

Sir William does not say which party we are supposed to have missed out. Certainly not the section on the US raid on Libya...

At no time has The Sunday Times inferred that Her Majesty was party to or aware of any of the attitudes being attributed to her...

Patients' choice in name-calling

From Dr T. Van der Cammen

Sir, I read with interest the letter from Dr N. G. B. Hersey (July 21). In the department of geriatric medicine at Hither Green Hospital...

I now feel that asking patients how they wish to be addressed should be standard practice on admission to hospital...

Art and advertising

From Mr David Parker

Sir, Bernard Richards (feature, July 19) is cross because Sir Michael Horden uses Blake's words about England's "green and pleasant land"...

The original Palace denial of the story as being "entirely without foundation" can no longer be sustained...

Sanctions debate

From Mr Ronald Watts

Sir, One of the most disappointing aspects of the current sanctions debate is that it has completely overshadowed the possibility of taking other measures...

Marriage vows

From the Reverend D. C. Hannam

Sir, I find Mrs McGroarty's letter (July 21) quite extraordinary. By the law of England marriages must be conducted in public...

The past in focus

From Mr James Pickering

Sir, Understandably, the letter from the director of the Association of Rural Scotland...

A regional radio and TV station could be developed that would promote co-operation between SADC countries...

Internally it is more difficult to counter Government propaganda, although the American Chamber of Commerce has recently made a brave attempt...

Alternative Service Book prescribes it. It incidentally means that the congregation can see the joined hands...

As a young priest I found it incongruous that the bride and groom should be facing me while making vows to each other...

that of visible surface of features. has been incorporated into the archaeological ethos.

Archaeology started to develop as a study when researchers in other fields applied their expertise to archaeological subjects...

ON THIS DAY

JULY 29 1918

The journey from Moscow to Vladivostok took the party 27 days. On April 2 they reached their destination, having travelled via Omsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk...

THROUGH SIBERIA

[AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S] ADVENTURES.

A grating and a creaking, a violent jerk, and our train lumbered heavily into the night, bound for Siberia, the unknown land of mystery...

Small iron stoves at either end of the corridor were our only means of heating the car and cooking any available food. Night and day the men of our party took it in turns to be "on duty"...

Once over the Urals came our first disagreeable encounter with the Red Guards. Evidently the small Union Jacks and printed notices bearing the British Consulate stamps...

Great Western

From the Director of the British Maritime League

Sir, Isambard Kingdom Brunel's third ship, the 18,914 tons Great Eastern (Dr Greenhill's letter, July 19) was indeed the largest ship afloat in 1860...

Richard Branson raised the record last month to 36.63 knots. Dare one challenge someone to build a new self-sufficient ship, no larger than the Great Western...

As wide as possible a sample of photography of this kind, together with expert advice about its significance, is also available to the public...

I understand that this view represents that of my colleagues in the English and Welsh Commissions.

Setting to rights

From Mr T. J. Sutton

Sir, I have just returned from a scientific meeting in Amsterdam. At the official dinner, held in the imposing Tropical Institute...



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

Palace of Holyroodhouse July 28: The Queen was received this morning in the Forecourt of the Palace of Holyroodhouse by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh (Dr John Mackay, the Right Hon the Lord Provost) and Members of the City of Edinburgh District Council, when the Right Hon the Lord Provost surrendered to Her Majesty the Keys of the City, which the Queen returned to him.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited the Isle of Arran today. Having been received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Arran and Arran (Col Bryce Knox), Her Royal Highness this morning visited Montrose House, Brodick.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J.D. Alderson and Miss M.K. Strong The engagement is announced between John, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R.H. Alderson, of Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, and Mary, daughter of the late Professor D.E. Strong and Mrs S.K. Strong, of Chislehurst, Kent.

OBITUARY

SIR OSBERT LANCASTER

Master of humorous satire in word and line Sir Osbert Lancaster, CBE, the delightful cartoonist and witty social satirist, died on July 27, after a long illness. He was 77.



He was usually only offered comic opera.

It was the daily newspaper cartoon which brought Lancaster's name to the widest audience, but this urbane castigator of modern mores was also a talented theatre designer, a memoirist of distinction, and an architectural connoisseur.

Osbert Lancaster was born on August 4, 1908, the only son of Robert Lancaster and Clare Bracebridge Manger. He was educated at Charterhouse, where he was a member of the 'Irretrievably gauche' and which he left early. There was, however, a sound art school at Charterhouse which went some way to alleviating the agonies of compulsory games.

In each case, an infallible sense of period and place was touched with gentle mockery. The spectator's eye, moving perhaps in a momentarily dull performance, would frequently find a Lancaster eye somewhere on the set rolling complacently to meet it. Still flows in mindless migration and saucy caryatids with their minds not entirely on their work were immediately identifiable motifs, but the huge, inky umbrella pine in Rossini's 'La Pietra, Del Paragone' (Glyndebourne, 1964) evoked the real poetry of the Roman Campagna as feelingly as could be wished.

Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS AND IN MEMORIAM 24 x line + 15% VAT (minimum 3 lines) Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to THE TIMES PO BOX 484 Virginia Street London E1

YORK - Kathy and Graham are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Samuel Joseph, in Hong Kong, on 16th July.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy REAR ADMIRALS: B T Brown to be promoted to Rear Admiral on 1st August 1986. He will be promoted to Rear Admiral and to be promoted to Rear Admiral on 1st August 1986.

Church news

New Dean of Chester The Rev Dr Stephen Smalley, Vice-Provost and Canon Residentiary of Coventry Cathedral, has been appointed Dean of Chester in succession to the Very Rev Thomas Cleary, who is resigning on August 31.

Science report

US big quake theory to be tested American scientists, who were predicting before the recent series of tremors that there was a 50-50 chance that California would be hit by a big earthquake before the year 2015, are about to start a wide-ranging experiment to test their forecast.

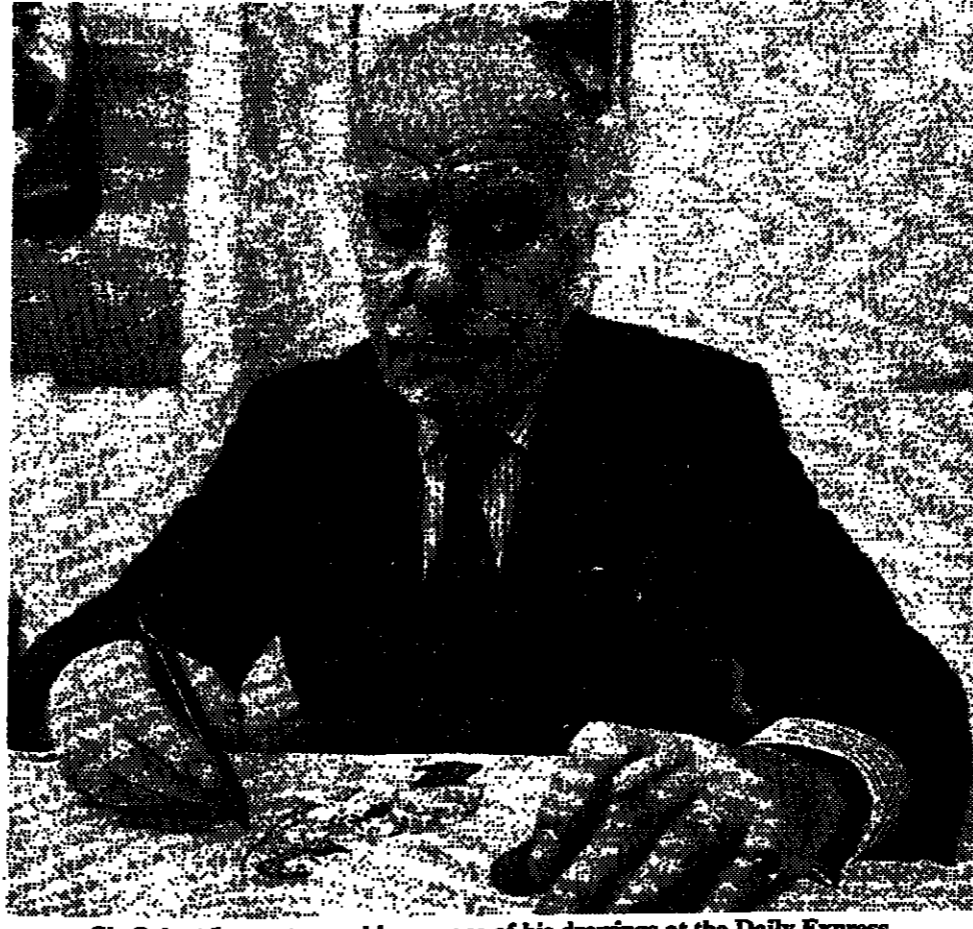
Television Passions not for pictures... Celia Bray... Play...



BR stops work on unmanned level crossings Sir Osbert, a most 'awfully clever chap'

British Rail has suspended the installation of unmanned level crossings in the wake of the train crash at Lockington, Humberside, at the weekend which left nine people dead, the British Railways Board announced last night.

By Robin Young Sir Osbert Lancaster, who died on Sunday, would have fitted delightfully into one of his own pocket cartoons.



Sir Osbert Lancaster working on one of his drawings at the Daily Express.

His very name sounded like one of his creations, fit companion for Canon Cathbert Oswald Fontwater or William Plantaganet Odo Curraner, eighth Earl of Litchamington.

material of the clothes, and all the background frappings that made the drawing itself witty and funny.

Record for Thompson Continued from page 1 Genies" emblazoned on the back.

Games results, page 38

Editor challenges Palace allegation

Continued from page 1 that he was given the bulk of the information for his report by Mr Shea during two telephone calls on the Friday before the paper's publication on Sunday, July 20.



"All right, have an election, but personally I'm dead against changing prima donnas in midstream."



"Oh, to hell with Nancy Mitford! What I always say is - if it's ME it's U!"



"Lady Littlehampton"

Ministers were voicing the hope yesterday that Sir William's letter would be an end to the controversy (Felix Webster, our Chief Political Correspondent, writes).

Today's events Royal engagements The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, visits Glasgow; attends a Service of Thanksgiving to mark the Cathedral's 850th Anniversary, Glasgow Cathedral, 10.55; opens the new Glasgow Sheriff Court House, 12.15; names the new Phase 1 Block of the redevelopment of Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 3.

New exhibitions Caribbean Focus: photographs of Caribbean working life by Roshini Kempadoo; Hancock Library, Lancaster Rd; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 7, Sat 9.30 to 4 (ends Aug 14).

TV top ten National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 20: 1 Eastenders (Thurs/Sun) 18.00m

Roads Scotland: A781 Renfrewshire; single line traffic; roadworks at Brookfield, A815. File: by-pass work on Killybeg to Laven road; A769 Glasgow; by-pass work on Glasgow to Forth road.

Weather forecast A depression near NE Scotland will move away N as a ridge of high pressure crosses the British Isles from the W.

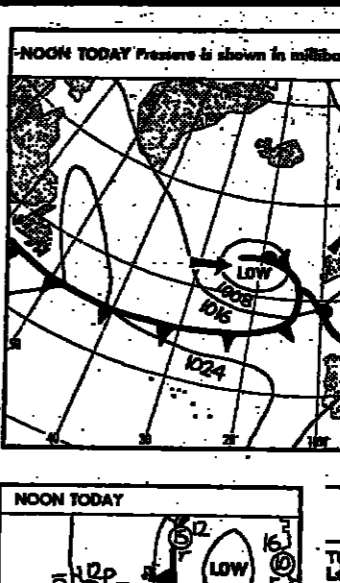


Table with columns for High Tides, showing tide times and heights for various locations like London Bridge, Southsea, and Swansea.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,110. A grid with numbers and some letters filled in, ready for a crossword puzzle.

Anniversaries Deaths: William Wilberforce, London, 1833; Robert Schumann, Germany, 1856; Vincenzo van Guigli, committed suicide, 1890; Gordon Craig, actor, director and designer, Venice, 1966.

Portfolio Gold Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows: 1. Portfolio is free. Purchase of the Times is not a condition of membership.

Pensioners' rights Age Concern have published a booklet explaining benefits for pensioners. Your Rights for Pensioners: 90p (incl p&p) from Marketing Department (PR25), Age Concern England, 60 Pitcairn Rd, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL, or bookshops.

Lighting-up time London 9.24 pm to 4.51 am Bristol 9.28 pm to 6.1 am Edinburgh 9.57 pm to 4.43 am Manchester 9.41 pm to 4.51 am Newcastle 9.40 pm to 5.16 am

Table with columns for Around Britain, showing sunrise and sunset times for various locations across the country.

Table with columns for Around Britain, showing sunrise and sunset times for various locations across the country.

ACROSS: 1 Dracula's medical test (5,5). 2 Tiring woman in the kitchen (7). 3 The anxiety's remarkable - we've got a rocket, perhaps (8,6).

The pound Bank Rate: 11.50. Bank of England rate: 11.50. Exchange rates: Australia \$ 2.54, Belgium Fr 68.10, Canada \$ 2.15, Denmark Kr 12.50, France Fr 10.55, Germany Dm 2.36, Hong Kong \$ 11.80, India Rupee 4.76, Japan Yen 167.00, Netherlands Gld 3.60, Norway Kr 11.50, Portugal Esc 226.50, South Africa Rd 2.50, Spain Ptas 166.64, Sweden Kr 13.76, Switzerland Fr 2.54, USA \$ 1.55, Yugoslavia Dnr 680.

Tower Bridge Tower Bridge will be raised today at 2.30, 7.15, 7.45pm. Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: The Editor, The Times, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London, E1 9XN.

Our address Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to: The Editor, The Times, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London, E1 9XN.

Abroad MIDWAY: c. cloud; d. drizzle; f. fair; g. fog; r. rain; s. sun; sn. snow; t. thunder.

Table with columns for Abroad, showing exchange rates and other financial data for various countries.

Table with columns for Abroad, showing exchange rates and other financial data for various countries.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'STOCK MARKET', 'INTEREST RATE', 'CURRENCY', and other market-related information.

TUESDAY JULY 29 1986

Opec strains push oil prices lower

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Crude oil prices fell yesterday as the first day's meeting in Geneva of the crucial Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries conference...

As the conference underlined the deep divisions in Opec the authoritative Petrol Intelligence Weekly reported yesterday that Opec members had lost almost \$100 million (£67 million) a day in oil revenues in the first half of this year...

Kenneth Fleet Executive Editor

STOCK MARKET FT 30 Share 1263.8 (+0.7) FT-SE 100 1549.4 (+3.6) Bargains 23620 USM (Datastream) 122.22 (-0.37) THE POUND US Dollar 1.4770 (-0.0040) W-German mark 3.1283 (-0.0544) Trade-weighted 71.7(-1.3)

Austin Reed departure

Mr Peter Reed has resigned from Austin Reed group, the clothing manufacturer and retailer, as managing director of the British retailing operation.

Hillards up

Hillards, the Northern-based supermarket group, lifted pretax profits by 10 per cent to £8.5 million last year. Sales were 9.3 per cent ahead at £281 million.

Reuters soars

Reuters' pretax profit jumped 32.4 per cent to £57.2 million for the six months to June 30. Revenues were up 26.1 per cent to £268.2 million.

Norton jumps

Norton Opax, the specialist printing, publishing and packaging group, made taxable profits of £5.2 million in the year ending March 31, against £2.2 million the previous year.

Fraser shuffle

Mr A.J.B. Mawdsley, who joined the House of Fraser board in March 1985, has resigned along with Mr W.G. Crossan and Mr Ernest Sharp.

BET claim

BET's offer document for HAT Group, published yesterday, accused Mr David Telling, HAT chairman, of making unrealistic and unreliable annual statements in most of the last five years.

Telex service

Cable & Wireless will begin an international telex service next month for customers directly connected to its Mercury network.

Sterling and dollar slide

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Sterling and the dollar both fell sharply yesterday, while the mark and the yen rose on unofficial reports that the two countries with strong trade surpluses might not cut their already low interest rates further.

The dollar fell more than 2 yen to 155.62 in New York trading and plunged from DM 2.1525 over the weekend to DM 2.1085, breaking straight through what had been a support level at DM2.1200.

US jeans groups to merge

By Teresa Poole

Wyomissing, Pa (Reuters) - Two leading denim manufacturers have agreed terms in a multi-million dollar takeover that will link three of the world's best-known brands of blue jeans.

Coalite bids £81m for Hargreaves

By Teresa Poole

Coalite Group, the cash-rich company with diversified interests in fuel, transport and builders' merchandising yesterday launched an £81.3 million bid for Hargreaves Group.

The terms of the bid are one Coalite share and 600p for every four Hargreaves shares which is worth 224p a share. Coalite shares closed yesterday at 296p, down 4p. Hargreaves gained 45p to 230p.

Salvesen to pull out of building

By Our City Staff

Christian Salvesen, the Edinburgh-based food distribution group, is selling its housebuilding business for about £50 million.



Roger Felber: Going for full quote after 250m turnaround.

Parkfield to seek listing

By Cliff Feltham

Three years ago the Parkfield Group, then an all-England foundry business, was worth £330,000. Today, after a string of acquisitions, its stock market value is £50 million.

Mr Roger Felber, a former Air Florida executive who turned the business around, yesterday announced another big surge in profits with plans to switch the company from the junior Unlisted Securities Market to the main market.

Comtech cuts Mneemos stake

By Cliff Feltham

Combined Technologies Corp is reducing its stake in Mneemos to 19 per cent from the present 54 per cent. All the assets and liabilities of Mneemos will be transferred to a new US company in return for a 36 per cent stake.

Foreign governments and firms face US tax battle

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Another potential tax battle between the US on one side and foreign companies and governments on the other is shaping up as Congressional officials rush to complete sweeping tax reform legislation by mid-August.

Foreign companies have a lot at stake in the historic legislation which contains numerous, little-publicized provisions eliminating or curbing tax advantages for foreign investors operating in the US.

House and Senate officials, meeting to reconcile differences in the two versions of the complex tax Bill, have been lobbied heavily by foreign companies and governments to eliminate any of the provisions.

More small firms seek advice

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The Government's Small Firms Service, new part of the Department of Employment, counselled 35,116 small businesses last year, an increase of 3 per cent, according to the first annual report on the service since it started life in the early 1970s.

commercial growth and increase the number of jobs, said Mr David Trippier, minister for small businesses.

spent nearly a third of their efforts in providing support for those in the enterprise allowance scheme run by the Manpower Services Commission. There are increasing links between the small firms service and local enterprise agencies.

Advertisement for Gilts with text: 'FREE GUIDE TO GILTS GILTS NOW OFFER NEARLY THE HIGHEST REAL RETURN EVER - IT'S TIME TO BUY' and 'Gilts still offer a return of nearly 10% a year - 7 1/2% higher than the current inflation rate!'.

MARKET SUMMARY table with columns for STOCK MARKETS, MAIN PRICE CHANGES, INTEREST RATES, CURRENCIES, and NORTH SEA OIL.

Editor challenges Palace allegation... Continued from page 1... that he was given the full information for his report by Mr Shea during the phone calls on the morning before the paper's publication on Sunday, July 20.





THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Main table containing unit trust information with columns for Bid, Offer, Weekly Change, and Yield. It is organized into sections such as ASSET UNIT TRUST MANAGERS, EQUITY & BOND, and MONEY MARKET.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table listing unlisted securities with columns for Gross Price, Change, and Yield. It includes various company names and their corresponding market data.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing investment trusts with columns for High/Low, Company, Price, Change, and Yield. It includes details for various investment funds and their performance.

COMMUNITIES: LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE, SUGAR (From C. Czarnikow) FOG, LONDON METAL EXCHANGE, COCOA, STANBARD CATHODES, COFFEE, LEAD, ZINC HIGH GRADE, SILVER LARGE, SILVER SMALL, GAS OIL.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS: American Express, British Overseas Airways, British Airways, British Petroleum, British Telecom, British Waterways, British Airways, British Airways, British Airways.





Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stake. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists various companies like Dabblers, Levee Refrigeration, Yarnie, etc.

Please be sure to take account of any minus signs

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, Weekly Total. Shows daily dividend amounts.

BRITISH FUNDS

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists funds like 1986 High Low Stock.

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists short positions for various stocks.

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists short positions for 5-15 year terms.

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists short positions for over 15 year terms.

UNDATED

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists undated short positions.

INDEX-LINKED

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists index-linked short positions.

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists bank discount HP short positions.

ELECTRICALS

Table with columns: No., Stock, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists electrical sector short positions.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES Shares mark time

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings end August 8. Contango day August 11. Settlement day August 18. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

BREWERIES

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists breweries like Asahi-Lyons, Becks, etc.

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists building and road companies like Aberdeen Const, etc.

FINANCE AND LAND

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists finance and land companies like Abingdon, etc.

FOODS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists food companies like ASDA-MFI, etc.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists chemical and plastic companies like AKZO NV, etc.

CINEMAS AND TV

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists cinema and TV companies like Anglo TV, etc.

DRAPEY AND STORES

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists drapery and store companies like Alford, etc.

INDUSTRIALS A-D

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists industrial companies A-D like AAI, etc.

ELECTRICALS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists electrical companies like AB Elect, etc.

1986 High Low Company Price Change % Change Dividend Yield P/E

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists various companies like Balfour Beatty, etc.

FINANCE AND LAND

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FOODS

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ELECTRICALS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists electrical companies like AB Elect, etc.

1986 High Low Company Price Change % Change Dividend Yield P/E

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists various companies like Balfour Beatty, etc.

FINANCE AND LAND

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists finance and land companies like Abingdon, etc.

FOODS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists food companies like ASDA-MFI, etc.

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists chemical and plastic companies like AKZO NV, etc.

CINEMAS AND TV

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists cinema and TV companies like Anglo TV, etc.

DRAPEY AND STORES

Table with columns: High, Low, Company, Price, Change, % Change, Dividend, Yield, P/E. Lists drapery and store companies like Alford, etc.

INDUSTRIALS A-D

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

A cash battle in the post



Desktop publishing at the Commonwealth Games: students from Edinburgh's Napier College, shown with lecturer Ron West, are using personal computers to produce a daily newsletter.

Desktop printing wins IBM's OK

By Geoff Wheelwright
The stamp of IBM respectability was given to the new-born desktop-publishing business this month as Big Blue announced its plans to pursue the increasingly popular offshoot of the microcomputer business.

Quite by accident, the Post Office has found itself in the political limelight in the last 10 days. A debate about its future structure, the money it will need for a £260 million computer project and its relationship with the Treasury raised the political temperature substantially last week.

The first round was fired by Sir Ron Dearing, Post Office chairman, who has been fighting an intransigent government on the financing of the corporation almost since his appointment five years ago.

The Government, the council claimed, must find a way to fund the Post Office without its being burdened by the financial constraints imposed by the Treasury.

The Government has already agreed that the first phase of the computerization project - 250 terminals in the Thames Valley - should get under way. The Post Office will need £60 million to equip 2,000 of its prime crown offices. But the source of that sum is in grave doubt.

The POUNC report concluded: "The Post Office has a continuing need to invest in more efficient equipment, automation of counter services, general improvement to post offices and other areas; but the programme of investment is expected to drop progressively and steeply from £148 million in 1984-85 to £98 million in 1986-87 and only £68 million in 1988-89.

On the same day that Sir Ron declared his intention to do battle over the corporation's finances, Mr Channon suggested in a letter to the Post Office chairman that he sought ways of introducing private funding into the corporation.

A less painful diagnosis

By Ann Kent
A growing number of hospital doctors and general practitioners are using computers to tell them what is wrong with their patients. At least 20 British hospitals are already using computers to diagnose acute abdominal pain, gynaecological problems and severe chest pains and to help distinguish between chronic indigestion and a stomach ulcer.

Computer-aided diagnosis is likely to become more commonplace after a DHSS-funded research project involving 17,000 patients claiming machines are superior to doctors in establishing the causes of severe abdominal pain. Until recently the medical profession has been slow to catch on to the clinical applications of computing.

Many doctors believe that computers will work only in the hands of enthusiasts. And there are fears that only a future range of computers - the so-called fifth generation using advanced computer languages - will be able to handle the complexities of medical diagnosis.

Professor Richard Lilford, an obstetrician who has made a special study of the uses of computers in medicine, says the logic involved in most medical decisions is "almost insultingly simple". He believes that clinical medicine is poised on the brink of a computer revolution.

But why do highly intelligent doctors who have undergone long training need the help of computers if the tasks involved were so simple? Professor Lilford said: "If you look at court cases where doctors are being sued, you see they are not criticized for what they do - an operation or a major decision - but for what they do not do."

"Someone was recently sued for forgetting to offer an older pregnant woman a routine test which would have shown her baby had Down's syndrome. A computer picks up these errors."

The abdominal pain project has shown how quickly doctors can adapt to new technology. It involved 250 surgeons in training, most of whom had no computing experience.

Asked to use the now-obsolete Commodore Pet or the Apple IIe, they took about three days to get used to the equipment. Their inexperience caused some hardware problems, such as the corruption of information on the disc and difficulties in feeding paper into the printer. Even so, the average time the

computer was not functioning was only 1 per cent. Earlier research had disclosed that qualified doctors in training grades performed particularly badly when attempting to diagnose abdominal pain. Even more worrying was the fact that they failed to improve even after six months working under the guidance of consultant surgeons.

However, when using computers, the young doctors found their diagnostic skills improved by an average of 20 per cent and their accuracy matched that of their consultant bosses.

Even when they were no longer using the machines, the young doctors continued to show an improvement because the computer had taught them to ask the right questions.

The authors of the final report on the experiment, Computer Aided Diagnosis of Acute Abdominal Pain, concluded that a major effort was needed to explore the use of computers for clinical as well as administrative purposes within the NHS.

Potential savings, it is argued, would be millions of pounds and thousands of patients could be saved from unnecessary operations. Doctors could benefit educationally. Their findings have the support of the Royal College of Surgeons, which has now asked the DHSS to pursue the matter.

A Leeds surgeon, Tim de Dombal, who co-ordinated the abdominal research project, said 10 per cent of medicine could be covered by diagnostic computers using existing programs. The benefits for patients would be immense.

He said: "Computers would also save patients with irritable bowel syndrome from being shunted from hospital department to department while a diagnosis was made. A lot of patients who have suffered acute chest pain go into intensive care when they do not need to."

Mr de Dombal was keen for any expansion in the use of

Benefits would be immense

diagnostic computers in the NHS to be centrally financed and co-ordinated using the diagnostic system which has been developed in Leeds over the last 12 years.

But a DHSS official who did not want to be named confirmed that this was unlikely to happen. Health authorities would receive their own copies of the Leeds project, and make their own decisions about computerization.

This confirmed Mr de Dombal's worst fears. He said: "We can develop the software here but if we are not careful it will be the usual British story. We'll adopt a system higgledy-piggledy and end up buying something very expensive from the United States."

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

While the programme of counter automation was approved by government early in 1986-87, the implications for its funding had not been settled.

Another computer network, costing £200 million, is to be installed in parallel to the counter project, but again there appears to be doubt about funding.

On the same day that Sir Ron declared his intention to do battle over the corporation's finances, Mr Channon suggested in a letter to the Post Office chairman that he sought ways of introducing private funding into the corporation.

Exploding an unpatriotic myth

In its short history the micro-computer business has built up a wealth of myths and legends. Geoff Wheelwright writes. One of the strongest is that British manufacturers in computing and associated areas have a much harder time in raising finance for new ventures because UK investors are less keen on the

in the United States, says his company has not invested in any new microcomputer enterprise since 1984. Coming from the man who fronted the money to start industry giants - such as Compaq and Lotus, his change of heart is interesting. "We are looking at computer-related areas and scientific development and have started investing in biotechnology - which is starting to yield commercial products after 10 years of development."

This attitude goes against what many in the UK have traditionally given as their excuse for not attracting any investment - that British investors are more conservative and hard-nosed than those in America.



David Simpson: Staying put

Two weeks ago David Simpson, who is to run Sir Clive Sinclair's new custom chip design company, Anamatic, claimed that the company could easily raise the

£6 million it needs for initial research if it was based in California's Silicon Valley. But he said that his own and Sir Clive's patriotism among other things prevented them from making the jump across the Atlantic.

The recent experience of UK-based Sky Software has covered - which raised £300,000 in investment money earlier

A helpful attitude from City firms

This month - suggests that such days are over. There is an intense almost hysterical interest in technology being shown by City companies because of October's Big Bang as computer companies and particularly those developing specialized financial software are at the forefront of the change.

The fact that such companies are also working with the people in the City who advise on the buying and selling of shares is said to be already proving helpful in the attitude of City firms towards those who need finance.

All this is not to say, however, that you can't raise money for an established technology company in the US now. A few months ago Microsoft raised more than \$350 million when it went public in America with an offering of shares.

Change of heart is interesting

industry than their American counterparts. But recent events point to the conclusion that all is not as one-sided as it may seem. Ben Rosen, for example, one of the most successful investors into the microcomputer business

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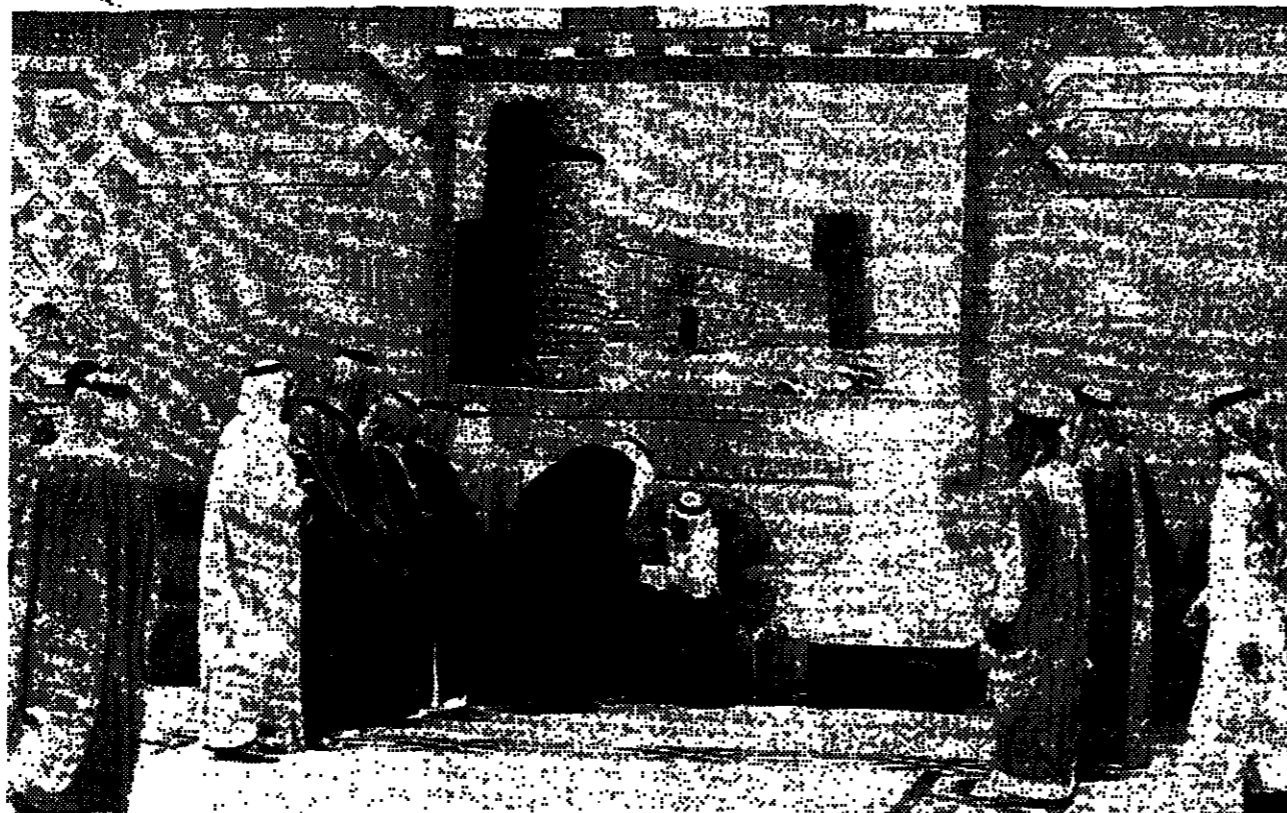
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# Just pop in to see the King

In November last year Abdullah Ashour had a bad car accident. He was paralysed by a clot on the brain and needed immediate surgery, which was not available in Saudi Arabia. A 35-year-old security officer in Jeddah, married with one daughter, he could not afford to go abroad for treatment. He could have applied through the Ministry of Health but the process would have taken time and his need was urgent. "So," said Abdullah, "my relatives went to the King's majlis. A friend took the letter and met King Fahd and explained the problem. The King ordered a special report from the hospital, then gave his permission for me to go abroad. He sent a paper through the Ministry of Health and I was sent to a hospital in Minnesota. The ministry paid on the orders of the King. It was as simple as that."



Arab democracy: Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, governor of Riyadh, receives petitioners at a majlis

The majlis system is a mixture of royal court, MP's surgery and small-claims tribunal. Everyone with power in Saudi Arabia, from the local emir to the King, holds one. Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, the Governor of Riyadh, has his twice a day five days a week. The King holds one on Mondays. Anyone can walk in off the street without an appointment and present their problem or petition. The word majlis comes from the verb *jalasa* "to sit" and around the walls of the majlis room are chairs and settees. The holder of the majlis has no special throne, but sits in the same sort of chair as everyone else, although sometimes the petitioners squat on the floor at his feet to unfold their scraps of paper and present them to him. Though there is some control over who actually sees the King, every man has the right to see the local governors or other princes at their majlis. Women have to present their case through a male relative.

Even foreigners have been known to obtain swift justice to problems that festered for months. Abdullah's case was typical. Disputes over land ownership, unpaid debts, requests for money, problems with employers or the police, complaints against bureaucracy and general political grouses are all brought to the majlis. Usually the person holding the majlis hands the petition to one of his aides, a letter is sent to a ministry or witnesses and defendants are summoned. It sounds haphazard. Everything seems to be handwritten, without copies or files. But the King and princes have such enormous personal authority that grievances and disputes are settled quickly. There is no appeal. One petitioner said it was better than going through a court, adding: "There is no winner and no loser in the majlis." A few years ago western observers of Saudi Arabia were asking when a consulta-

tive assembly would be introduced, but this is not an issue for Saudis. If they want to express a political opinion, they go to a prince. In a country of only seven and a half million, only four million of whom are Saudis, the majlis acts as a safety valve and an effective channel for democratic expression, although not for democratic control. Its very effectiveness derives from the royal family's almost-total power. It is a nightmare for bureaucrats. When the finance ministry tried to reduce the heavy agricultural subsidies, the King found himself besieged by angry farmers. The subsidies were restored. One western diplomat complained of the difficulties of counting on policies developed in the ministries because they could be overturned in the majlis at the

last moment on the suggestion of a taxi driver. At least the majlis is visible. Government in Saudi Arabia is a secretive affair, the decisions being made by the King and princes in family conclave, often late at night. The non-royal ministers act as advisers but make few decisions. The sons of Abdul Aziz, who, as a young man, seized power in Riyadh in 1902 and built the kingdom which bears his family name, still rule. Nearly a dozen of them are aged under 50. A hundred years after Abdul Aziz became ruler, one of his sons could still be reigning. They have maintained remarkable unity in public. Rumours of serious rifts are rare. By Saudi Arabian standards, these are difficult times. The Saudis, by seeking to re-

establish their Opec quota output of oil, have added to the oil glut and contributed to the further fall in the price. The budget, delayed in March, is now expected at the end of August and it will probably show a deficit of just under £10 billion this year. Meanwhile, cash is not plentiful and payments have been slowed. Nevertheless, this represents merely a cooling of the furious pace of expansion which the country has undergone in the last 15 years. Compared to most of the world, Saudi Arabia has no economic problems. The future has been delayed, but it is not in doubt. The Gulf War is a problem. Iran is making worrying gains and Iraq is feeling stretched. Saudi Arabia is the main contributor to the Iraqi defence purse but more explicit involvement would expose its extremely vulnerable Gulf coastline of oil installations and desalination plants to Iranian attack. The Saudis feel hurt and

The Prince and Princess of Wales today open the exhibition *Riyadh Yesterday and Today* in the Grand Hall, Olympia, London. Visiting times: tomorrow to August 10, 10 am to 8 pm. Admission free. See page 32

perplexed at the United States' refusal to curb Israel and at the failure of other Westerners to understand the depth of passion that the Palestinian question stirs. In conversation, most Saudis sooner or later tell you with a prickly anger that the West is prejudiced against Arabs and their cause. Western visitors to Saudi Arabia see a society based on kinship and kinship, which was deluged in money at a rate King Midas would have envied, which looks to Muhammad rather than monetarism for policies, which excludes women from public life, which cuts off heads for murder and hands for theft and has some of the best-equipped hospitals in the world, which looks to the West for friends not because it admires western political or social systems on the contrary — but because the socialist countries are atheist. Western visitors see elements of medieval European society in Saudi Arabia but they believe that because of modern technology, the country will be as liberal and westernized as Bahrain or Kuwait or even Egypt in a few years. The evidence does not support this view. As Saudi Arabia has leapt-frogged towards the 21st century and the people have sprung from being nomadic camel- and sheep herders to urban aristocrats, they have grown more confident in their beliefs. It was, after all, because they were such devout Muslims that God rewarded them with the gift of oil. There is no reason they should not continue to implement the Koran as literally as possible with one hand and the fastest modernization plan in the world with the other.

# The high price of border peace

Saudi Arabia faces its regional responsibilities with dutiful weariness. It is easy to sympathize with one senior official who concluded his exposition of Saudi foreign policy by wishing the country could be towed off to the South Pacific. If one counts the Red Sea and the Gulf as borders rather than barriers, Saudi Arabia has 14 neighbours of a most disparate character. Among them are some of the richest countries in the world and some of the poorest. Two are closely allied to the Soviet Union; most of the others are pro-western. Two are at war with each other and over the horizon looms Israel. To the North-East, Iran, countering attacks by the Iraqis on its oil installations and shipping, has declared open season on other shipping in the Gulf. More than 200 attacks on ships have been recorded since May 1981 and the Iraqis are using Exocet missiles carried by helicopters operating off oil platforms. On land, the Iraqis have used their greater numbers to grind down the Iraqis and make important gains on the Fao Peninsula. The Saudi border is about 80 miles away as a missile flies and it is significant that the military headquarters of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the defence coalition of Gulf states, is at Hafar al Batin, just inside that northern border. Only one incident has been recorded of Iranian planes venturing into Saudi airspace. It happened two years ago. One of the planes was shot down, the other was hit and limped home. A French-built anti-aircraft system has since been installed along Saudi Arabia's vulnerable coastline of oil installations and desalination plants. At least one of the AWACS radar reconnaissance planes bought from the United States has begun training exercises over Riyadh; another four are to become operational next year. The USAF AWACS already operational in the kingdom are manned by American crews accompanied

by a Saudi liaison officer. The Saudi AWACS will be flown entirely by Saudis, but information gathered by them must be shared with the Americans. Despite its current economic chill, Saudi Arabia continues to fund Iraq with about \$3 billion a year. Though the bulk of Iraq's arms imports go through Aqaba, some are believed to be landed at the new Saudi Red Sea port of Yanbu to be taken by road to Iraq. The Saudis have also been trying by their customary discreet diplomacy backed by their colossal funds to wear Syria from Iran and effect a reconciliation with Iraq. Saudi Arabia helps Iraq in other quiet ways. North Yemeni soldiers wounded while fighting for the Iraqis are given beds in Saudi Arabia's military hospitals and it is widely assumed that relevant data collected by AWACS long-distance radar is given to Iraq. A desire not to provoke Iran. Though the Gulf war is reported openly and fairly in the Saudi press, Saudi involvement is never mentioned. The newspapers carried a brief report recently when Yaha Yassin Ramadan, the Iraqi Deputy Premier, met King Fahd but the readers were left to guess the topics of discussion. This is partly because of the Saudis' natural secrecy and partly because they do not want to provoke Iran. Nearly a quarter of a million Iraqis are expected to come to Saudi Arabia for the *Hajj* (the Islamic pilgrimage) this year. The Saudi authorities have told the Iraqis to keep politics out of religion but it is not a distinction the Iraqis understand; in the past there have been running battles in the streets of Mecca between Iraqis and Saudis. Though it seems further away, Palestine, as they call it, troubles the Saudis far more. Continued on next page

## The move has increased the oil glut and caused a fall in prices

Richard Dowden

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# A reluctant farewell to the Midas years

Bureaucrats call it a consolidation. They contest the description of it as a recession. Crisis is a forbidden word, used only by those who were buried in the collapse of the construction industry. The fact is that the tidal wave of money which swept Saudi Arabia has subsided and everyone is trying to define the landscape and decide what might be grown there in the future.

It had to happen. Saudi Arabia's persistent warnings to its fellow Opec members to stick to their quotas had been ignored and the Saudis watched their share of world production drop from around 25 per cent to less than 10 per cent. In 1981 the Kingdom was exporting nine million barrels a day at \$35 a barrel, giving it a revenue of over \$100 billion. Last year it exported about two million barrels a day and the price halved to between \$12 and \$14 a barrel.

Export earnings last year from oil were little over \$20 billion. So at the end of last year Saudi Arabia turned on the oil taps and raised its production to somewhere near its agreed Opec quota of 4.35 million barrels a day.

The immediate effect on the already saturated oil market was to lower the price even further. The Saudi strategy is to let the price stay low for a while to force the over-producers within Opec to come back into line and to squeeze out some of the more expensive producers. With a quarter of the oil reserves of the non-Communist world, a tiny population and no debts, they can afford low revenues for a while.

The Saudis hope that a lower oil price will restore some discipline to the Opec ranks, that they will regain their rightful quota in it and that the other members will no longer expect them to cut their production to keep up the price for everyone else. In time, they calculate, the price will naturally bounce back to the \$15 to \$20 a barrel they want.

In the short term, however,

the sweltering economic temperature has dropped dramatically to merely temperate. No budget has yet been announced for this year and the government had to draw on its substantial overseas assets to cover the approximately \$9 billion deficit. Some government payments are being made about six months late. Since the whole economy depends on government expenditure, other payments have slowed too, resulting in bad debts and bankruptcies, particularly in the construction industry.

The slide in the oil price coincided with the completion of the infrastructure development plan so that there were no more billion dollar construction projects pouring money into the economy. The Fourth Development Plan, covering 1985 to 1990, announced final support "to encourage the private sector to

## Huge potential for the service industries

take the initiative and mobilize its own resources." It is generally agreed that Saudi Arabia offers great potential for service industries and operation and maintenance contractors but whether it can attract private investors to develop a manufacturing industry on oil remains in doubt.

The creation of an infrastructure and facilities for life in the 21st century is an astonishing achievement. The speed at which the towns have exploded across the desert leaves people revisiting them stunned.

Yanbu and its twin port of Jubail on the Gulf stand like two science-fiction cities, erected from nothing in less than a decade; ultra modern, pristine, and virtually empty. Construction began only in 1977 and the pipelines which bring oil and natural gas liquids to the Red Sea coast came on stream in 1981.

The government poured billions of riyals into the construction of the two new cities, building 350 miles of roads, laying power lines, water and sewage systems and providing

the latest optic fibre and satellite communications. There are mosques, hospitals, schools, parks and mile after mile of trees lining the streets and watered by a computerized system using recycled waste water.

At Jubail nearly ten feet of earth had to be laid over a vast area to raise the city above the saline level. Its oil port has eight miles of causeway in addition to the commercial port for general cargo. Yanbu now has five primary oil industries operating and a few other factories making concrete pipes, oil drums and other goods for the oil industry. Both cities have huge resource centres for education and training.

The hope that these two new ports would be the launching pads for manufacturing industries to provide goods for the whole region has not yet been fulfilled. Some are questioning the assumption that by providing a good transport and communications network, cheap petrochemical feedstock and plentiful power and water, the government can persuade the private sector to build a manufacturing and service industry which would make the country self-sufficient or at least no longer totally dependent on oil.

Dr Mahsoun Jalal, Chairman of the National Industrialization Corporation, told the



Ancient and modern: A street scene in Riyadh shows the enduring popularity of the narghile pipe — and tubular steel chairs

*Saudi Gazette* newspaper in a recent interview: "Development of the producing sector of the Saudi economy is going to be more difficult than the development of the country's basic infrastructure. In developing the infrastructure the government knew exactly what it wanted and how much it would cost. They did the designing and the developing. But in the development of the productive sector of the economy the private sector is expected to take the lead and initiative. That is going to prove more difficult."

Some argue that the fall in the oil price has made diversification possible, indeed imperative. In their view it could

not take place as long as oil dominated the Saudi Arabian economy. Provided with free land and an interest-free loan of about \$50,000, Saudis made vast profits in real estate or in trading deals. Their expectation was for 50 per cent profits or more.

One prominent Saudi businessman said: "I call it the Midas era and some people thought it would continue for ever. Its end was not as sudden as we think and it should not have surprised anybody. Saudi Arabia is now full of opportunities and full of facilities." Or, as one expatriate manager put it: "They no longer buy a new car because the ash trays are full."

The optimists argue that it is just a matter of time and urge investors to come now, ready for the upswing in demand. They point to the possibilities of developing

## Diversification has become imperative

Saudi Arabia as a manufacturing, banking and commercial centre linking and serving east and west as well as the Middle East and north east Africa. But is the market there?

The downstream petrochemical plants have come on stream when prices for their

products are at an all time low and the EEC has imposed tariffs on Saudi chemical products. The Saudis' natural free market instincts have prevented them from offering special prices for the feedstock or taking other measures to protect new domestic industries. The population projections for Yanbu and Jubail in the year 2000 have already been revised downwards by about a third.

The evidence suggests that private investment is declining in response to the drop in public investment. According to the Saudi Chambers of Commerce, investment by the private sector rose 13.8 per cent in 1981-82 but fell 3.8 per

cent in the following year and 7.2 per cent in 1983-84.

The slowing in payments has meant that some cases have arrived in the Shari'ah courts, where the issue of interest, forbidden under Islamic law, is coming to the fore. In some cases creditors have been asked how much their debtor has paid in interest and have then had the amount deducted from the loan. There has been no clear ruling yet and most bankers get round it by disguising interest as service charges, but the issue is beginning to cause concern in commercial circles.

There have also been complaints of bureaucratic delays in making feasibility studies and obtaining licences for factories. In particular, the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation has been accused of obstructing private investors wanting to set up businesses in Jubail and Yanbu. The corporation, which is mostly government-owned, has first option on licences for the downstream petrochemical industries and can veto other applications. It has been accused of sitting on proposals and creating bureaucratic delays.

Nothing symbolizes Saudi Arabia more than its stupendous new airports. Vast, gleaming white citadels, air-conditioned, spotlessly clean, decked with flowers, cooled by fountains, managed by the latest technology, built round a mosque. They are waiting for travellers.

RD

# The cost of keeping peace on the borders

From previous page  
than the Gulf War. A profound hatred of Israel manifests itself in newspaper articles which are brazenly anti-Jewish as well as anti-Israeli.

The senior Saudi official said: "If it were a political problem we would have given way a long time ago. They have defeated us twice in battle and the United States is behind them."

"If it were just a problem of land, we would have given it away a long time ago, but it is a human problem. The Israelis cannot live normally, they live on a level of conflict. It is like a transplant which the body has rejected and the longer it goes on, the more radical people become."

Israel continually comes between the US and the western-orientated Arabs, making them feel betrayed and rejected. At the insistence of Israel,

the Americans have forbidden the Saudis to base their F-15 aircraft at Tabuk near the border with Jordan, an area constantly overflowed by the Israelis, according to defence sources.

The Saudis also find it difficult to accept the recent Congressional block on their purchase of Stinger and Sidewinder missiles when the former have been given to Unita rebels in Angola. Last year, in the face of Congressional opposition, President Reagan withdrew a package which would have given the Saudis three additional squadrons of F-15 advanced fighter aircraft as well as ammunition and missiles.

The ban on the F-15 sale was good news for British arms manufacturers, who were then able to sell 72 Tornado fighters and 30 Hawk trainers to the Saudis in a package which will be

worth some \$5 billion, despite some problems with scheduling the payments. When George Bush, the US Vice President, visited Saudi Arabia in April it was the Tornados which led the fly past to salute him.

Saudi Arabia must also keep an eye on South Yemen, thrown into turmoil in January when a split in the ruling Communist Party led to a virtual civil war. There is a potential conflict of interests with North Yemen over a disputed border area where oil has recently been found.

With a defence budget of \$21 billion, which so far seems immense from the stringency which has begun to prune the budgets of other ministries, Saudi Arabia is able to buy the best, although a great deal of political bargaining goes into their purchases. The main problem that Saudi

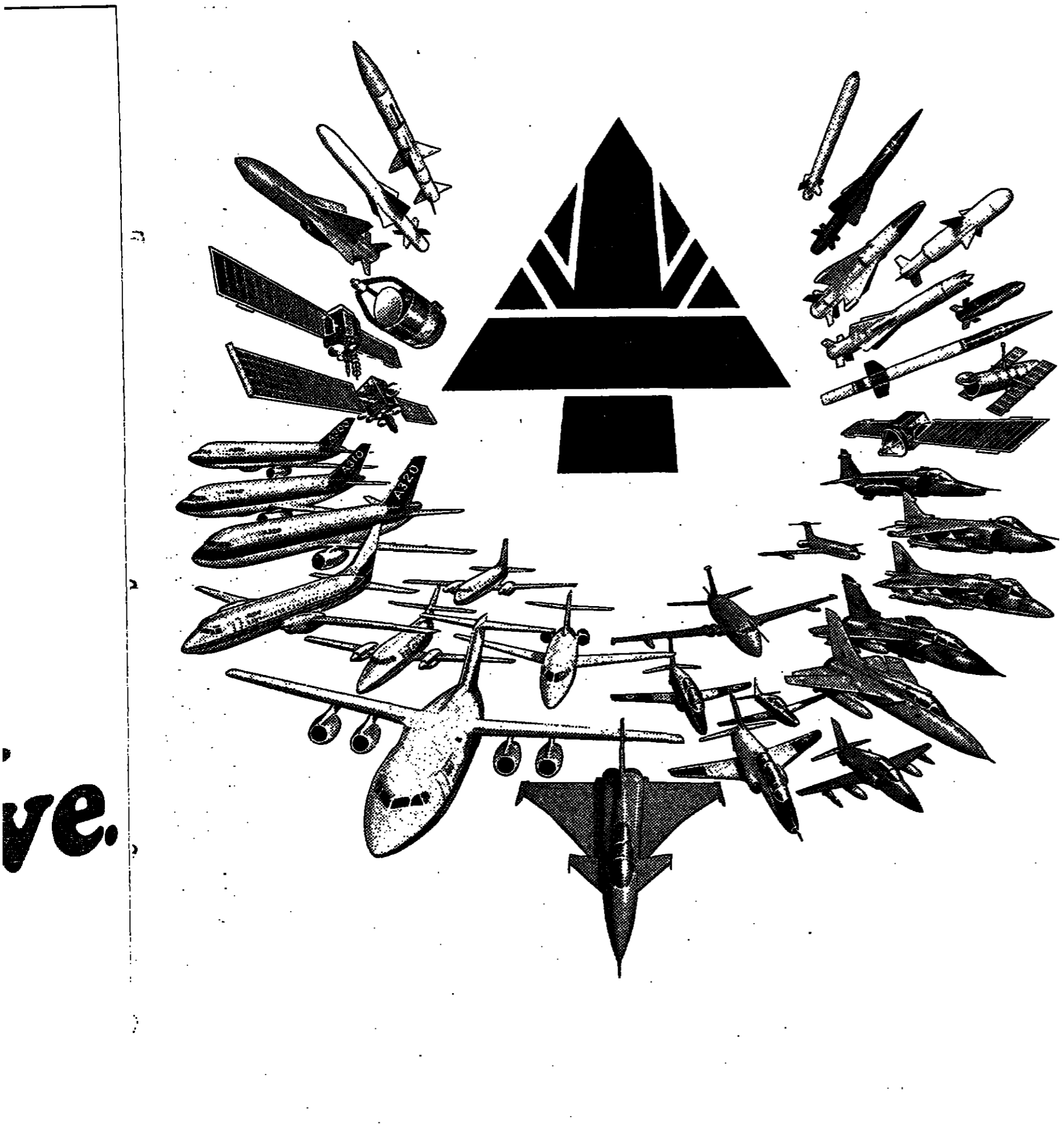
Arabia faces is manpower, as the ubiquitous recruiting posters testify. There are perhaps as few as four million Saudi citizens in a country more than 10 times the size of Britain.

Figures for the armed forces are not disclosed but it is estimated that the army stands at about 35,000, the navy at 4,000 and the air force at 20,000, including a 5,000-strong air-defence unit.

There may be between 10,000 and 30,000 in the National Guard, which has more responsibility for internal security and does not come under the Ministry of Defence but under Crown Prince Abdullah. Another 10,000 are in other units such as the frontier force and the coast-guard units. The kingdom employs some North Yemenis in the armed forces and some mercenaries.

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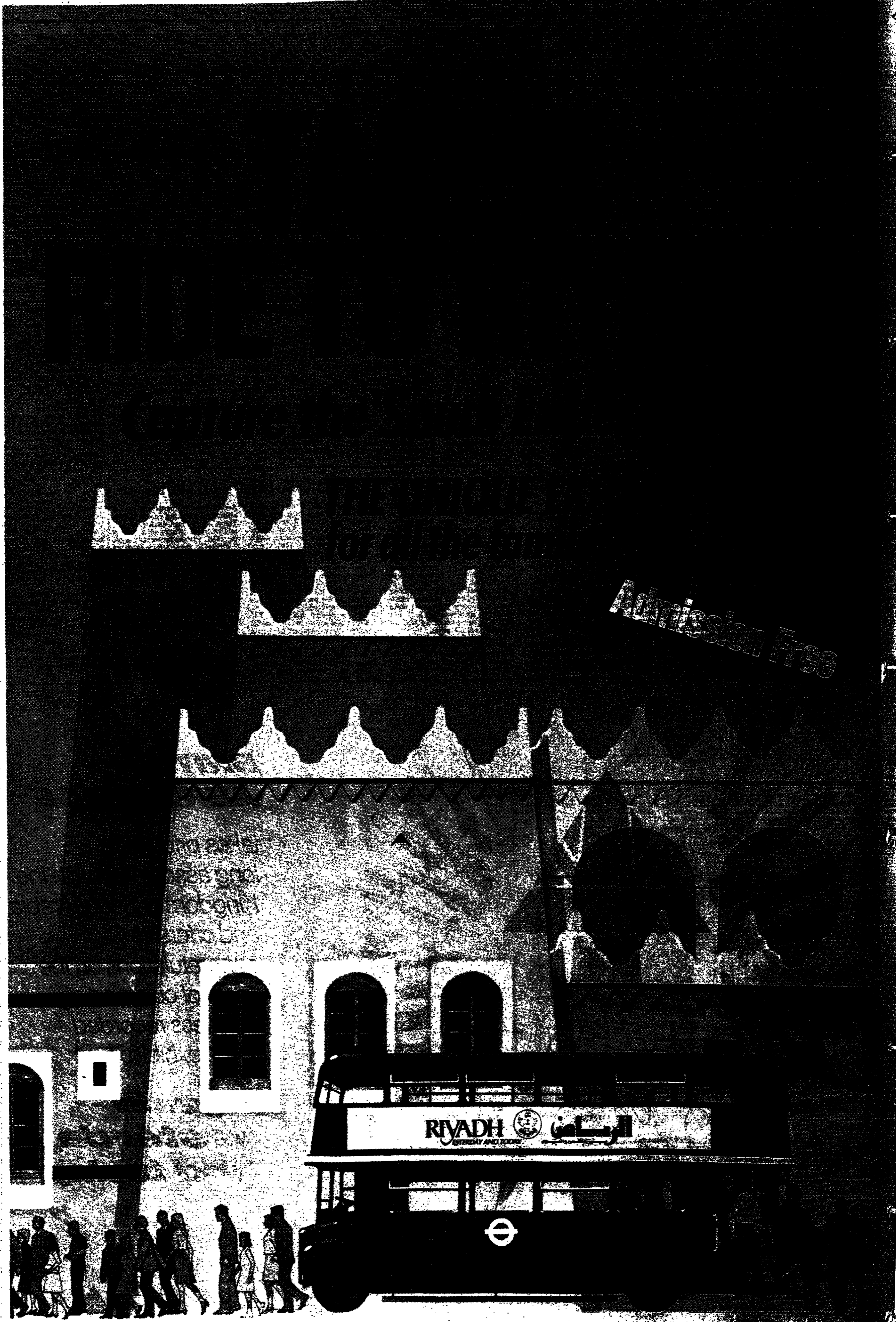
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ESTERDAY AND TODAY

**OLYMPIA · JULY 30 - AUGUST 10 1986**

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FOCUS SAUDI ARABIA/3



Tanking up with a smile: Oil revenues are down but Saudis can still afford big imported cars

## Growing pains for farmers

The inevitable has happened to Saudi agriculture. The chilling winds of austerity and rationalization that have hit the kingdom's economy have finally shaken the farming establishment out of its well-protected complacency.

Until now, agriculture in Saudi Arabia has enjoyed quite an easy ride, thanks to a combination of an understandable patriotic need for self-sufficiency in food and an aggressive subsidy policy in which some key agricultural commodities enjoyed hefty financial support, wheat being a notable example.

This situation has now come under close examination by experts from both the private and public sectors. They argue forcefully, and not without some justification, that a more professional and realistic approach is needed.

Nevertheless, government assistance to farmers has been extremely generous and, as a result, Saudi Arabia's food production capacity has been transformed over the past decade. This calculated generosity has taken many forms, such as the free distribution of land, interest-free loans and large grants for the purchase of livestock, fertilizers, machinery and other materials.

However, the most bountiful of all was the guaranteed price for home-grown wheat. Until quite recently, wheat growers, irrespective of farm

size or efficiency of operation, were assured of a maximum of three and a half riyals (about 64p) per kilo. This huge subsidy gave rise to bigger and bigger wheat harvests over the years. In 1985, for example, production was estimated at more than seven million tonnes, a remarkable achievement when you reflect on the mere total of 3,000 tonnes of wheat grown in 1975.

Such progress has not been achieved without problems; the high wheat subsidy, for example, produced intense development of one type of arable farming, leaving other important areas of agriculture relatively undeveloped. In addition, as farmers knew they had a guaranteed price no matter what, it encouraged inefficient methods of production.

However, with the recent drop in this subsidy (down from three and a half riyals to two riyals per kilo), animal feedstock, for instance, one of a number of previously neglected crops, has received more attention. This is good news for local growers of alfalfa and Rhodes grass, as most animal feedstuffs are imported at present.

One obvious question presents itself: why this phenomenal reduction (of 43 per cent) in the wheat subsidy? Firstly, there is less government money available to spend on current and anticipated public sector projects, including agriculture. Declining oil revenues have seen to that.

Secondly, the Saudi government has realized that private sector farming has considerable assets at its disposal which can be brought into play in the agricultural arena. The Fourth Five Year Development Plan (unveiled in March 1985) underscored this apparent change in governmental outlook and the private sector is now getting the official leg-up it had been waiting patiently for.

In addition, greater emphasis is being put on diversification in order to promote further agricultural development. Agriculturists have suggested that a better balance of food production can be ob-

tainained by encouraging farmers to reduce the overweighted figure of 60 per cent of arable land given over to wheat production, for example, and then using this acreage for other crops, such as barley, potatoes, onions and leucines, and several varieties of fruit.

Horticulture is one growth area in Saudi farming that is developing fast to keep pace with public demand for fresh produce. Thanks to some of the latest hydroponic techniques, large quantities of locally grown tomatoes, courgettes and aubergines are finding their way into super-

### Greater emphasis is being put on diversification

markets throughout the country.

Another sector of food production that is receiving strong government encouragement is fishing. Saudi Fisheries, established in 1981, has not only introduced a wide variety of fish to the domestic market, but has also opened up a thriving export business in shrimps.

Food processing is still in its infancy but it is envisaged that shops both within the kingdom and abroad will soon be stocked with breakfast cereals, canned fruit and vegetables, meat products and beverages produced entirely in Saudi Arabia.

Keeping in mind current economic stringencies, there is a number of questions that need to be addressed in the immediate future: a finely tuned national agricultural blueprint should be worked out and put into operation to ensure, among other things, that the previously mentioned diversification strategy is what it says and that farmers do not find themselves all diversifying into the same commodity. Water resources will have to be used even more efficiently and the possibility of liquid waste recycling should be explored. The marketing and distribution of agricultural products will have to be developed further and the knotty problem of the long-term storage of strategic food supplies still has to be solved.

Nicholas Mackey

## Luxurious past is found again

The wooden bolt is still a little stiff. To secure the two feet square door in the huge gate of Riyadh's Masmak fort, you have to slide it across the back of the door and secure it with an iron pin. Early in the morning of January 16, 1902, Ajjan Rasheed, the governor of Riyadh, failed to do this. It cost him his life and changed the course of Saudi Arabian history.

The night before, 40 followers of the Al Saud family, rivals of the Al Rasheed, led by its scion, Abdul Aziz, had crept into the city and waited until dawn when the governor was wont to come out of the fortress to visit his wife who slept in the house opposite.

As he left the fort, they rushed into the square and though he managed to scramble back into the fort through the tiny door, his attackers managed to stop him from closing it and forced their way in and killed him.

Embedded in the gate's soft wood to the right of the door is the tip of the spear thrown at the fleeing governor by the cousin of Abdul Aziz. The ground in front of the fort is exposed and, had Abdul Aziz and his companions been locked out and caught in the open, they would have been easily shot down by the guards.

From the capture of the Riyadh fortress, Abdul Aziz ibn Saud went on to establish his rule throughout most of the Arabian peninsula, giving it his family's name. He died in 1933 and his sons have ruled ever since. The kingdom has been blessed by God and Mammon, encompassing both the holy places of Islam and a quarter of the world's oil reserves, although its citizens see these as complementary, not contradictory.

The Masmak fortress, with a round tower at each corner and crenellated walls, looks like a giant's sand and given a new coat of smooth, pink clay stiffened with reed straw, which is the traditional building material. The original gate, its little window door and the spear tip are there for all to see.



Peace, perfect peace: The palace court in the old city of Dir'ya

kingdom went back a long way. In the 18th century Abdul Aziz's forefathers had extended their rule throughout the peninsula, with their capital at Dir'ya, 10 miles north-west of modern Riyadh.

Their successes culminated in the early 19th century with the capture of Mecca and Medina but this provoked the Ottoman caliph to send an

with a windowless wall on the outside.

A second palace is being rebuilt, using tamarisk for the beams. Limestone is being used for the courtyard pillars and mud bricks baked like loaves of bread in the sun, for the core of the walls. According to Dr Hassan El Ashiry, the Egyptian-born chief architect, another 11 palaces will be restored as well as two kilometres of the city wall and part of the slave quarters.

By far the most significant find has been a luxurious Turkish bath complex and a royal guest house next to it. The walls of both are decorated with mouldings and triangles and faced with gypsum plaster, every grain of which had to be transported 650 miles by camel from Jeddah.

The baths have a warm room and hot room with an underfloor hypocaust system, deep basins for hot and cold water, a massage room and a shower. Fragments of clay tobacco pipes have been found in the debris.

Only one European, J. L. Reinaud, visited the city when it was flourishing, sent there in 1799 by the East India Company. But unfortunately he only remarked on the sullen hospitality of its citizens and the simplicity of the ruler's palace.

The Al Saud extended their power in the name of Wahhabism, a strict, puritanical reformation of Islam, adopted by Muhammad ibn Saud in the mid-18th century. Its followers implemented the

Koran's teachings literally and fiercely.

When they captured the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, they smashed the domed tombs of Islamic heroes and heroines in the same way as Puritan iconoclasts in 17th-century Britain smashed the statues and images in the churches. They had no time for baths or tobacco.

The bath house dates from the late-18th century, the reign of Saud the Great, grandson of Muhammad ibn Saud. It demonstrates that the Wahhabi philosophy was not as influential at that time as had been thought. Dr El Ashiry said: "We certainly did not expect there would be something so luxurious from that period."

It is an ironic discovery for him. Opposition to the excavation and restoration of Dir'ya has come from the ulema, the religious leaders and spiritual descendants and the Wahhabites, still a powerful force in Saudi society. Dr El Ashiry said they believed that man should not become attached to places but be free to worship God untrammelled by time or place.

They see the restoration of the old city as a sort of blasphemous defilement of the Saudi past.

Dr El Ashiry said: "When they find, for example, that people in a village are attached to a particular old mud mosque, they tear it down and have a new concrete one built. That illustrates their attitude."

### Efforts to restore cultural heritage of former capital

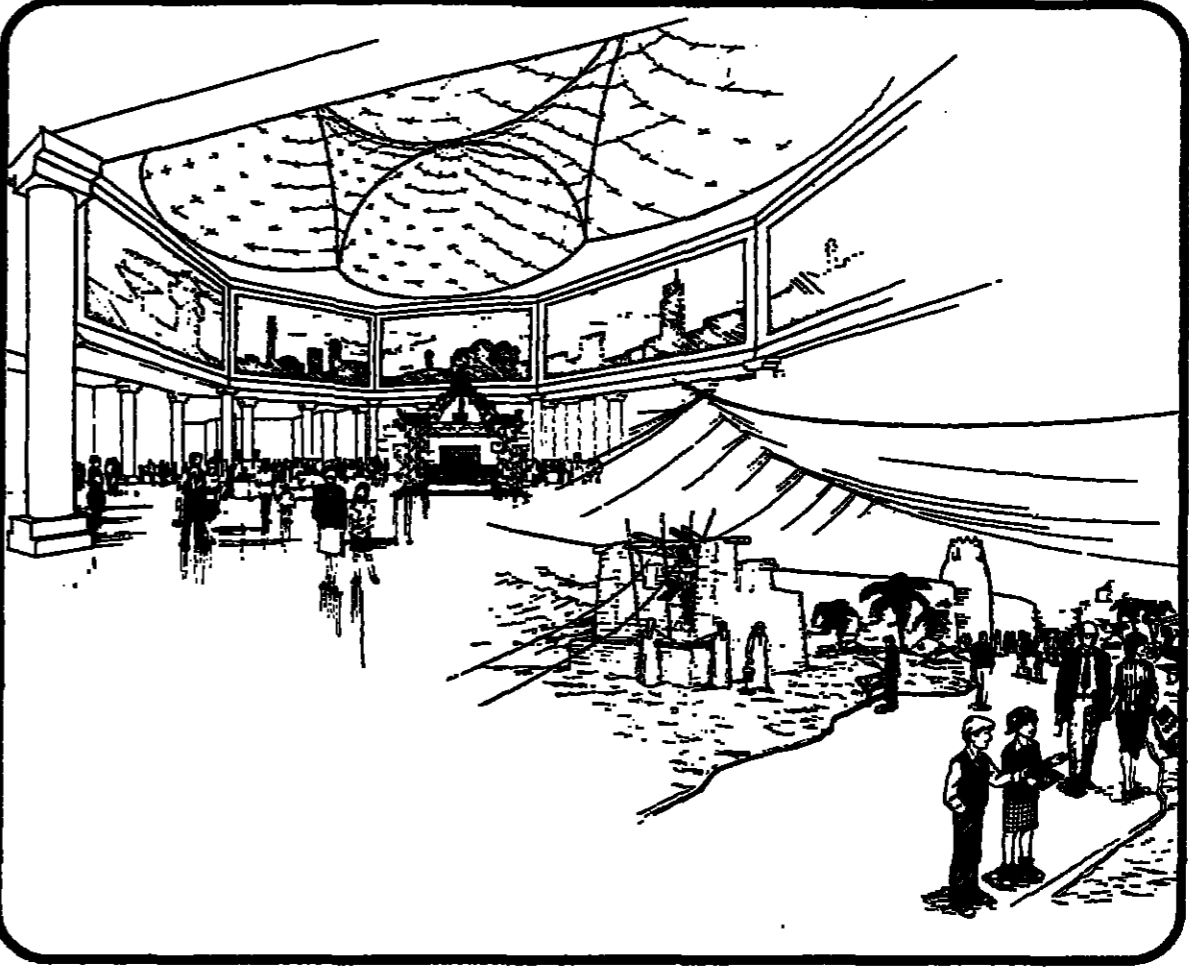
Egyptian army to suppress them. In 1819, after a lengthy siege, Dir'ya was captured and, two years later when the Al Saud tried to make a comeback, the Egyptians destroyed it.

As part of a new sense of urgency to preserve and restore Saudi Arabia's cultural heritage, Dir'ya is being excavated and restored.

A few people returned to the devastated city and began to rebuild the houses but the new capital was established in Riyadh. Now, fragments of wall and tower lean precariously or lie slumped like melted wax along the steep banks of the Wadi Hanifah. The last families moved out in 1981 and the following year archaeologists, under the patronage of the royal family, moved in.

So far they have restored the palace of Nasser bin Saud, which dates from about 1800, a typical two-storey house built round an open courtyard

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Traditional ways and new settings: At Jeddah airport men dressed in the white robes of the Muslim hadji or pilgrim and Iranian women gathered round a narghile pipe. Below: The television tower designed by Pierre Cardin in Riyadh

## Staying faithful to traditional law

The basis for all laws and regulations in Saudi Arabia is the Shari'ah, an Arabic word which can be roughly translated as "the path to be followed by all Muslims". Of the four principal schools of Islamic law, it is the strict Hanbali School that the Saudi legal system subscribes.

The spectacular economic growth of Saudi Arabia has placed pressures on this traditional jurisprudence. Nevertheless, the kingdom's legal system remains faithful to its traditional origins.

Modern legislation, courts and practices have been developed, and continue to evolve, to cope with these new commercial pressures. Care has been taken, however, to ensure that this new legal apparatus is developed and introduced in a way which preserves the Shari'ah traditions.

relating to cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes.

Promissory notes are often sought by local banks from borrowers as evidence of outstanding debts. If the borrower fails to repay the loan a promissory note generally offers a quicker and cheaper method for the bank to obtain legal redress than full-scale litigation at the CSCD.

Disputes with the Saudi government or its agencies are the preserve of another specialised tribunal, the Board of Grievances. The board's judgments are published every six months, unlike those of the other courts, for which there is no systematic publication of judgments.

This is a recent development and has been welcomed

### Board's judgments published every six months

There is a variety of courts in Saudi Arabia to which particular types of legal dispute may be referred. The Shari'ah courts, for instance, are concerned primarily with family inheritance and property matters.

Commercial disputes, particularly where one of the parties is foreign, are more likely to be referred to the Committee for the Settlement of Commercial Disputes, the kingdom's commercial court. The CSCD has a reputation for being a fair tribunal and one which is reasonably well-equipped to determine complex commercial matters.

The main disadvantage in CSCD proceedings, and it is one shared by many courts in the West, is the time required to reach a judgment. Periods of a year or more are not unusual.

Saudi Arabia has several other specialised courts or committees. One of these deals exclusively with labour and employment matters, an important and sensitive area in view of the kingdom's high, though declining, level of foreign manpower.

The Negotiable Instruments Committee deals with cases

by lawyers. They hope that the board's lead will be followed by the other courts and that, in time, cases will come to be considered legal precedents, thereby ensuring that later decisions are reached on a consistent basis.

The board also has jurisdiction in trademark-infringement cases. Saudi Arabia has no detailed legislation covering patent or copyright protection, although both are under review as candidates for future legislation.

The board is also the authority for enforcing foreign court judgements. Apart from courts in Arab League states, for which there is a special convention, judgements of other foreign courts are unlikely to be enforced by the board. The need to ensure that the specific requirements of the Shari'ah are followed, normally necessitates the holding of a new trial before the Saudi courts and in accordance with Saudi law.

As might be expected where commercial development has been as rapid as in Saudi Arabia and where intense pressures and deadlines have had to be faced, there is little doubt that in some cases

contracts have been made without proper legal review.

Inevitably also, work on certain projects has given rise to unforeseen situations where the Saudi legal position is not well-documented. Litigation cases have become more numerous as a result.

The construction boom in the kingdom, in particular the really big infrastructural projects mentioned above, is generally regarded as over. In some of these projects disputes have arisen over the adequacy of contract performance by contractors and the consequential withholding of payments by government employers.

This situation has occurred at a time when oil revenues continue to fall and some observers have concluded that the real reason for non-payments on such contracts is simply lack of money.

Such broad criticism is unfair, for, in most cases, non-payment is due specifically to alleged under- or non-performance by the contractor. The recent drop in oil prices may have led some government officials, however, to take a rather pedantic attitude to contractual provisions in measuring a contractor's performance.

Steps have been taken to alleviate the pressures on the judicial system. Arbitration is now recognized and supported by detailed legislation for the first time.

The specialized nature of disputes in the banking and insurance fields has also been noted and a legal committee within the Ministry of Commerce is scheduled to assume jurisdiction in such cases.

This move is specially welcomed by bankers, who, looking at the experience of some other Middle Eastern countries, are worried that interest or commission payments due by borrowers may be ruled invalid as contravening Islamic doctrine, at least as interpreted by some Muslims.

So far there is little indication that such fears are well-placed. Indeed, the Saudi government is believed to receive interest on its overseas deposits with foreign banks.

In addition, at a recent conference of Islamic jurists held in Mecca, the conference advised that where commercial transactions with non-Islamic based institutions were necessary, interest could be collected by these banks on the basis that it be appropriated to expenditures related to general Muslim development — a novel suggestion, but perhaps also implicit recognition of the validity of interest-payment provisions.

Finally, a ministerial decree published last October has set out the detailed procedures to be adopted in order to start formal legal proceedings. Further regulations on court procedures are also believed to be imminent.

All these are constructive steps towards improving the present legal structure. In addition, other pragmatic steps are under consideration. A possible method of easing contractors' cash-flow difficulties through the introduction of a system of discounted progress payments certificates is being explored by local banks with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the central bank.

Also being considered are set-off arrangements, whereby amounts due by one government agency to a contractor might be offset against payments due by that same contractor to a different agency. This could result in considerable administrative savings.

Paul Simpson

The author, who is a solicitor with Clifford-Turner, has worked in Saudi Arabia for three years.

## Extra millions pumped into the health service

In spite of recessionary pressures, the Saudi government has maintained health care as a cornerstone of its social policy in its efforts to provide comprehensive medical facilities for its citizens. Health development has always remained in the limelight, whether during the boom years of the 1970s or the current belt-tightening.

Spending on health and social services increased four-fold during the decade 1974-84, with a total of more than \$8 billion being set aside for this purpose. This does not include the large amounts of money spent by other divisions within the health care industry such as the constantly expanding private sector and the defence ministries.

Since the end of the 1970s, expenditure on health has grown at an exponential rate. It is some indication of the priority given to this sector by the council of ministers that the 1984-85 budget allocation for health represented a 40 per cent increase over the previous year while many other sectors experienced cuts.

In tandem with this rise in spending, there has been a growing awareness that cost effectiveness must govern health care management more so than in the past. As a result, hospital management contracts, for example, have been whittled down by as much as 50 to 75 per cent in the last three to four years. This has had the effect of encouraging local Saudi companies, such as Saudi Medical Services (SMS) and General Arabian Medical and Allied Services (GAMA), to tender, while at the same time forcing foreign firms to be more competitive.

GAMA for instance, is reported to have earned more than 1,000 million riyals (about £182 million) in the past five to six years and SMS, among other things, recently obtained the contract to manage the Al Amal Hospital in Riyadh.

This 300-bed acute hospital boasts high technology such as a kidney lithotripter, CT (computerized tomography) and MR (Magnetic Resonance) scanners. In addition to this, there is a satellite link to allow consultations with specialists from leading teaching hospitals around the world.

Such advances in health care have come about over the last 25 years, as it was in the early 1960s that far-sighted planners then saw the need for an integrated network of health and social services both

within the private and public sectors.

During the first phase of the development, which lasted throughout the 1960s, small hospitals with an average of 50-60 beds were established in the Western and Eastern Regions. These medical centres were small-scale operations and staffed mainly with personnel from the Arab world but unfortunately they hospitals were not well equipped.

The 1970s saw the onset of the second phase of this development, with bigger and better hospitals being constructed throughout the kingdom. 150-bed hospitals were not unusual. The staffing and technology problems that had been experienced in the first phase were gradually ironed out as staffing came to be better organized and for the first time Western personnel

### Special services and the best medical brains

were introduced into the system.

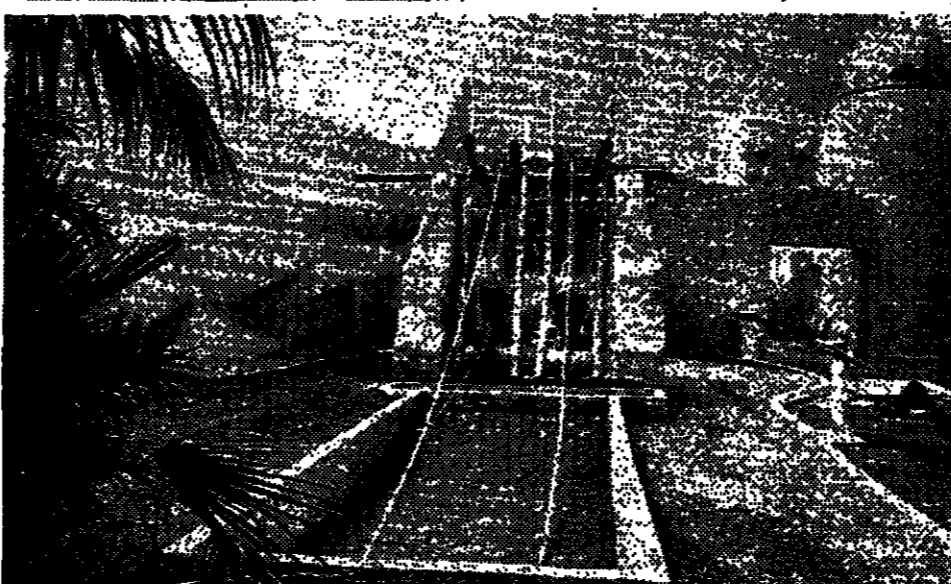
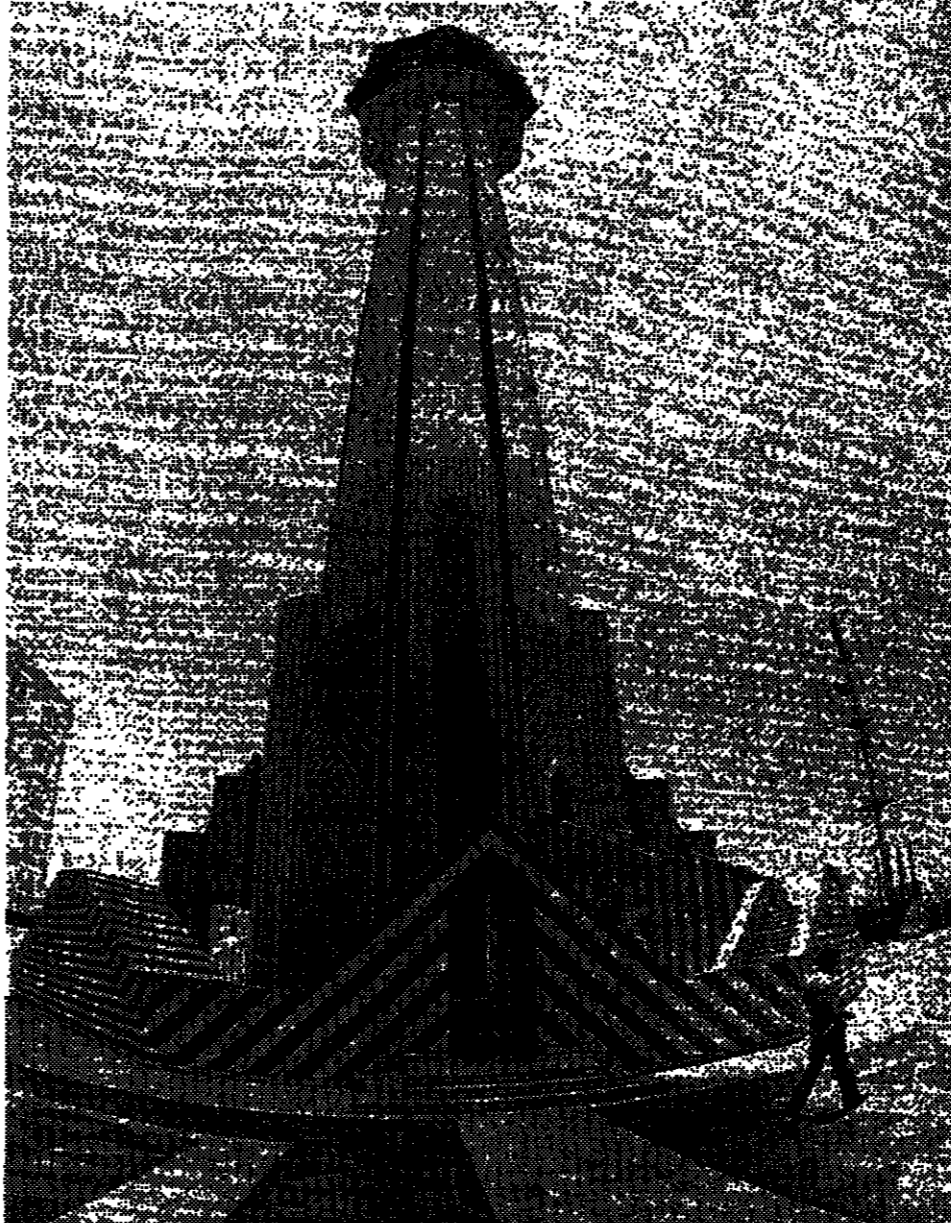
At present, Saudi Arabia is in the midst of the third phase, which began with this decade. There has been a push towards more advanced equipment offering specialized services and the employing of the best medical (and non-medical) brains available — including Saudis who have qualified abroad and locally from the three main medical schools in Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam.

Despite these advances, a number of major problems is in need of attention: many parasitic infectious diseases such as malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis and TB are still common. The high incidence of trachoma is primarily responsible for Saudi Arabia's second highest incidence of blindness in the world, although preventive programmes are now helping to reduce its occurrence.

The Saudi Ministry of Health has set up a kingdom-wide network of infectious disease centres and has also encouraged other bodies, such as the Saudi Arabian National Council of Science and Technology, to look into, among other things, the prevalence of genetic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia and thalassaemia.

On the organizational front, the main challenge is to maintain such a well developed health care system at the highest possible level while, at the same time, moving towards greater integration between all the medical bodies.

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Well and wall: Part of the Saudi exhibition at Olympia

## The desert comes to London

Huge swathes of material veil the 19th century iron and glass of the Grand Hall of Olympia in West London. Beneath them you are transported to Arabia before the advent of oil.

Replicas of the crenellated mud walls and towers of old Riyadh snake around the centre of the hall. To the right lies an oasis, with palm trees, a well, a black Bedouin tent and sand.

About ten tons of desert sand have been flown in from Saudi Arabia. However, even Saudi prodigality did not stretch to exporting the full amount necessary and some of the British variety is being used underneath.

Quarantine regulations prevented the import of dromedaries and falcons. The animals come from Chipperfield's Circus. The birds carry Saudi colours but their handlers are in English costume. One of them is called Jim Chick.

From traditional Saudi Arabia the visitor proceeds to Riyadh in the 1980s as transformed by oil money. Under a large domed structure the skyline of the town is illuminated to show how it appears at different times of the day, from the pearly white of dawn, through the harsh brilliance of noon, to the purple of sunset. The whole display takes about 15 minutes. Under the dome there are also models of Riyadh's modern buildings.

Elsewhere in the hall visitors can watch a laser display and drink Arab tea.

The exhibition, which is called "Riyadh Yesterday and Today", is designed by Jasper Jacob. One of the builders is Kimpton Walker, who did the elaborate set of *Starlight Express*, the Lloyd-Webber musical on roller skates.

The cost of staging the exhibition is not being revealed but obviously runs into millions of pounds. The Saudis have already carried out a similar operation, but on a smaller scale, in West Germany in an attempt to explain their history and modern transformation to the West.

Simon Scott Plummer




Inchcape Plc and its subsidiary Gray Mackenzie are pleased to be associated with the Riyadh Yesterday and Today Exhibition and wish it every success.


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Part



FOCUS

A desert fantasy comes to life in concrete and high tech

The flight to Riyadh begins with a reading from the Koran. It is punctuated with cups of cardamom-flavoured coffee and mint tea. It ends with a gentle approach in a black velvet sky to an airport like no other in the world.

King Khalid Airport's four terminals are Arabic in style, elegant and spectacular, clustered around a mosque for 5,000 worshippers. Here on the edge of the desert is the gateway to a city that is a reflection of a traditional way of life wedded to unimagined petro-riches, spanning the Middle Ages and the 21st century.

The story of Riyadh is an impossibly romantic one, linked with the rise of a man of the desert who became king and gave real meaning to the word dynasty. Riyadh's name means The Gardens, which described its proliferation of palm trees and other vegetation made possible by a good underground water supply. It was thus one of the few naturally fertile areas in the heart of the Najd, the highlands that form the centre of Saudi Arabia.

In the 18th century it was part of the first Saudi state. But in the last quarter of the 19th century the House of Saud was dislodged from Riyadh and it played a minor role in Arabian life until the emergence of a charismatic figure, Abdul Aziz, whose father had to flee Riyadh and settle in Kuwait. As a teenage boy he declared: "I shall rule over Arabia."

The Islamic traditions of Saudi society and government.

The eight-lane highways leading out to the desert, the high-rise hotels and the complicated geometry of urban development give more than a hint of Los Angeles, Florida and Texas — and there is a flavour of Beverly Hills in the spreading northern suburbs.

Riyadh is spectacular. The riches of Arabia have brought together the best of architects and designers from the western world, the finest of Italian marble and Spanish ceramics, and American, British and Japanese technology to produce palaces of learning, medicine, technology and communication.

Nevertheless, Saudis at all levels of society in Riyadh maintain that they are still a desert people. At weekends families will ride out of town in their Datsuns and Toyotas to spend an hour or two at desert picnic sites. The well-to-do keep farms or second homes in the oases. Camel and horse racing remains popular, but the fashionable pursuit is sand-dune skiing.

The men wear the robes and head-dresses of their forefathers. The women wear the veil. They may now shop at the supermarket for washing powder and Coke, but the

tailors sitting cross-legged stitching traditional garments in the souk still have their devoted customers. Above all, the people are devout — there are 320 mosques in Riyadh.

It is natural, then, that the grand new buildings reflect devotion to Islam, tradition and the desert. Vast tented shapes dominate new developments such as the 70,000-seat international stadium. Interiors reveal breathtaking Islamic design.

The Television Centre boasts what must be the first "designer" TV tower. The Arabic shapes on the marble-covered base suggest tents in the desert. The designer was Pierre Cardin.

One of the ironies of this city is that, created from the riches of oil revenue, it is to benefit from the country's determination to be ahead of the world in solar energy development. Already the Saudis are talking of lighting not only the streets of Riyadh but all their major highways by solar energy.

Abdullah al Nuaim, the mayor of Riyadh, has seen the literal greening of the city during his 10 years in office. Hundreds of thousands of trees have been imported to provide shade and colour for the streets and parks. House-

holders have been encouraged by the gift of trees to plant them in their gardens.

Water supply has kept pace with demand by the laying of pipelines across the desert from desalination plants on the coast.

"We have beaten the desert," says the mayor in his office in the old part of the city. But the obsession with it persists. "If you go 400 metres from this office to the old gate you are already in the desert."

"Can the city expand further?" "We have developed enough," said the mayor. "I do not want to see the city grow any bigger." Is there anything more he could wish for in Riyadh? "More trees. We cannot have too many."

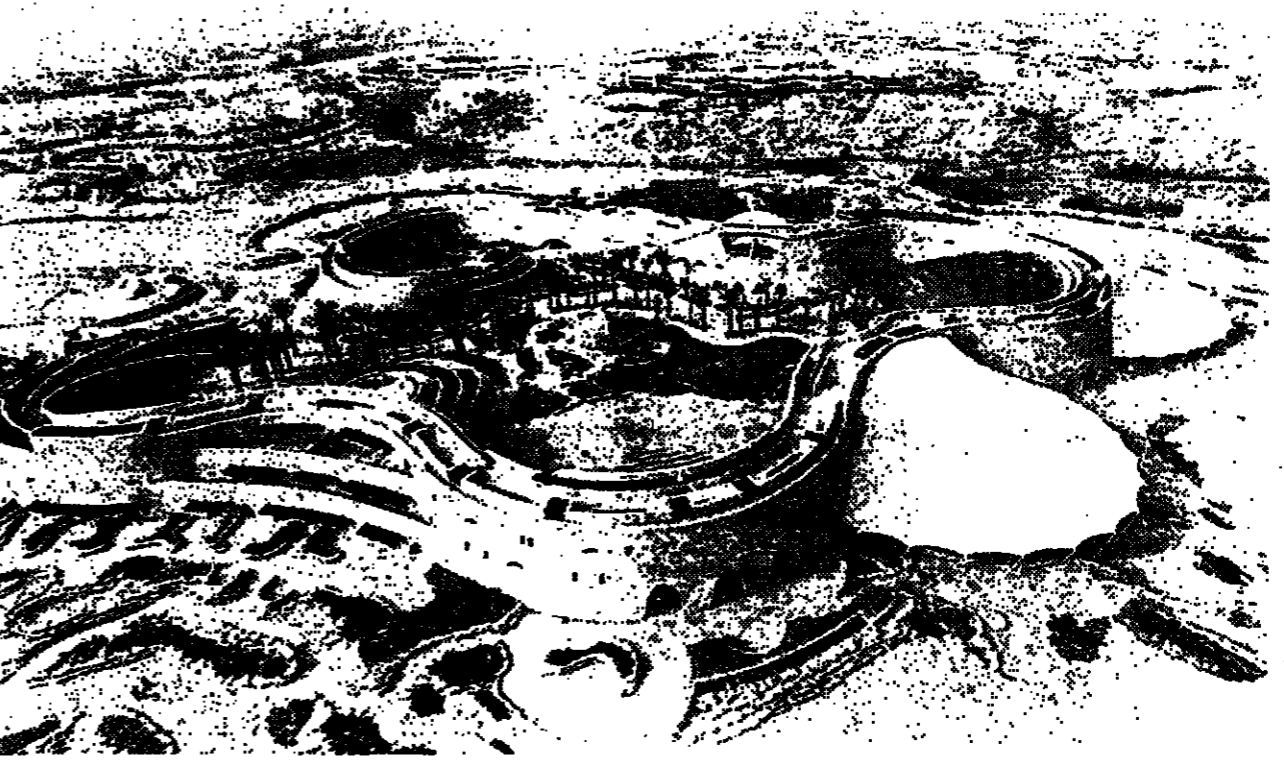
Not far away from the mayor's office, King Aziz ibn Saud lived in a modest palace. Like many of the mud-walled buildings of the old city, it is preserved for posterity. It was his home for the last years of his reign. Wandering among the overstuffed chairs and ancient muskets that probably helped to overcome the fort, it is hard to realize that the present king is only one generation removed from the formidable old desert warrior.

The guide will point affectionately to the little electric lift which the old man agreed to install to take him the one floor up to his own quarters when his strength began to fail. But there is another intriguing little item sitting on a polished table next to his favourite chair. It is symbolic of his years of power — a simple old wind-up telephone that must have been privy to a host of international secrets.

Ibn Saud saw and encouraged the introduction of the telephone, the wireless, the motor car, the aeroplane, electricity and, most significant of all, the exploitation of Arabia's oil resources.

His son, Prince Salman, brother of the king and governor of Riyadh, says: "When some of these things were introduced, there was great opposition; to some they seemed so strange at the time. Yet he accepted them." The prince has no doubt that the new Riyadh would have delighted his father.

Alan Jenkins



Like a sleeping snake, the Diplomatic Club, built of the local pink stone on the rocky edge of the Wadi Hanifah. The two sections attached to its walls are huge canvas tents. Inside the courtyard is a bower with a fountain, covered by a glass tent

The new city just for diplomats

Riyadh is the world's first capital to build a new city for its diplomatic community. On completion, the Diplomatic Quarter, or DQ as it is known, will be a small town of about 30,000 people housing 120 diplomatic missions and the diplomats' families.

Every conceivable facility except churches and pubs has been provided. The sports club has two indoor swimming pools, one Olympic-size and one outdoor with a wave-making machine, an artificial beach and a built-in whirlpool bath.

There are tennis, squash and badminton courts, a jogging path which will be largely tree-covered and will run around the city perimeter, community and shopping centres, restaurants and playgrounds.

The quarter gives an overwhelming impression of elegance and style in brick, stone or marble. The concrete is all covered and there is not a plastic seat in sight.

All is wood outside and leather or fabric inside. It has cost nearly £1 billion so far.

One has only to walk a little way outside it into the stony arid desert to realize the Herculean task of building this city in such a land so quickly. Everything except, of course, the sand has had to be brought in, most of it from overseas.

On land where nothing grew there are nearly 8,000 trees, all watered by an underground irrigation system operated by computer.

Soon to open is the Diplomatic Club, an extraordinary

curving castle in the local warm pink stone on the rocky edge of the Wadi Hanifah. It looks like a sleeping snake from the air. Attached to its walls are two huge canvas tents and inside the courtyard is a restful bower with a fountain, covered by a tent of vividly painted glass.

A garden runs along the far edge of the Wadi, about a quarter of a mile away, with covered walks meeting in more

little pagoda-like bowers, each with seats and a fountain. Further back is the international school, with room for 1,500 pupils.

Along the two main avenues curving across the city are the embassies. The Americans have built the biggest, a Fort Laramie in stone. The Japanese have a graceful windowless structure with curving walls.

Kuwait has a beautiful block in white stone with stretched arches running its full height.

The Kenyans have an elegant little building based on the local Najd style, with inverted stepped arches.

In the midst of this display of the nations' finest architecture, Britain has dumped a social-security office in pale brown. It is not yet complete because the British builders left before it was finished. Everyone is ashamed of its cardboard-box style and the Saudis are said to be embarrassed.

The diplomats are reported to have grumbled at having to leave Jeddah, where the sea

and the more relaxed atmosphere made life more attractive than in the austere city of Riyadh. There was a suggestion that they would have a little more latitude in their own quarter but no churches are to be allowed and the ban remains on alcohol outside diplomatic territory.

The guide stresses that the DQ is not a separate village, that Saudis will not be barred from visiting it and that it is fully integrated with the rest of the city.

Patrol cars at both entrances

However, it lies beyond the palaces and villas on the city's outskirts. It is surrounded by a huge bank of earth which gives the flat desert landscape some feature but which also has defensive qualities.

The whole area could be easily sealed off and even now there are patrol cars at both entrances.

RD



Riyadh's mayor, Abdullah al Nuaim: The city of the wilderness has been greened

Cardin in Riyadh  
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ervice

During the first phase of the development, which lasted throughout the 1960s, small hospitals with an average of 20 beds were established in Western and Eastern Riyadh. These medical centres provided small-scale operations and were staffed mainly with personnel from the Arab world. Unfortunately, they were not well equipped. The 1970s saw the onset of a second phase of the development, with bigger and more hospitals being opened throughout the kingdom. These hospitals were staffed with Saudi medical graduates. The staff and technology problems that had been experienced in the first phase were gradually solved. The 1980s saw the opening of a third phase of the development, with the opening of a number of Western-owned hospitals.

Special services  
and the best  
medical brains

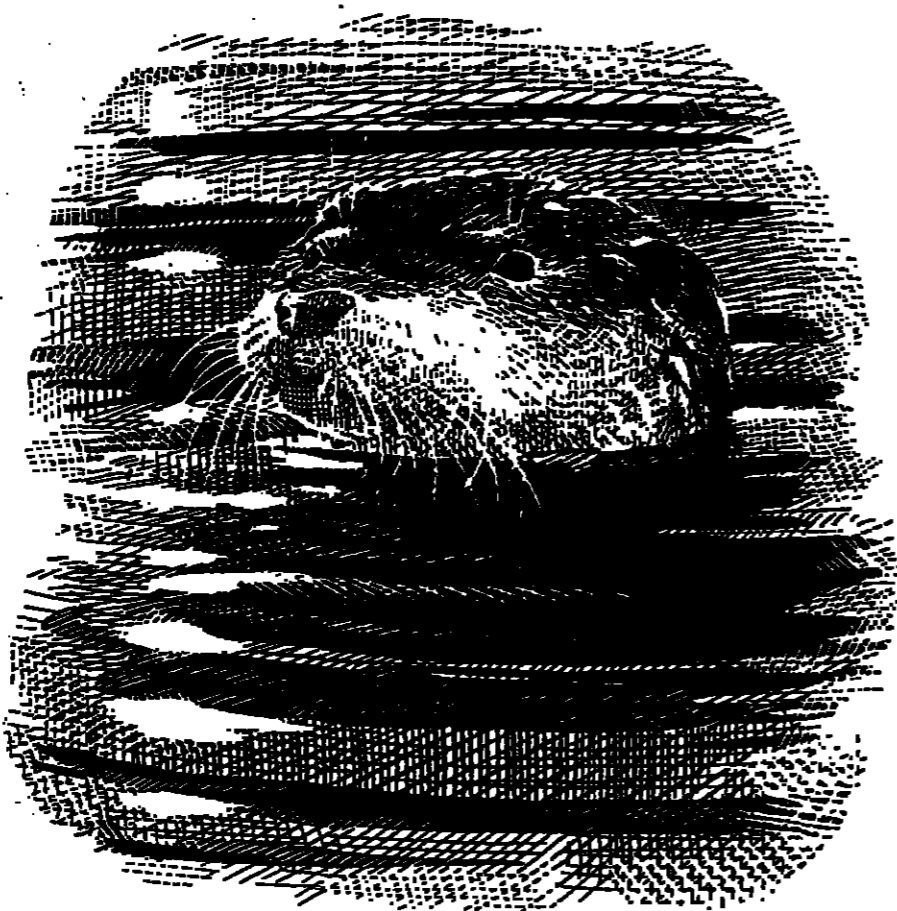
Saudi Arabia is a member of the World Health Organization and has a long tradition of medical services. The Saudi Ministry of Health has a long history of providing medical services to the Saudi people. The Ministry has a number of hospitals and clinics throughout the country. The Ministry has also been successful in training a large number of Saudi medical graduates. The Ministry has also been successful in attracting a number of foreign medical graduates to work in Saudi Arabia.

These advances in medical services have helped to improve the health of the Saudi people. The Ministry of Health has also been successful in providing medical services to the Saudi people. The Ministry has a number of hospitals and clinics throughout the country. The Ministry has also been successful in training a large number of Saudi medical graduates. The Ministry has also been successful in attracting a number of foreign medical graduates to work in Saudi Arabia.

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This advertisement is donated by the Committee of "Riyadh - Yesterday and Today" - Olympia, July 30 to August 10

British Wildlife Appeal



Royal Society for Nature Conservation



RSNC

Patron: H R H The Prince of Wales KG KT GCB

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Please send your donation - however small - to the address below. If you would like more details of our Appeal - including other ways in which you could help - please tick the appropriate boxes.

I enclose my donation.....  
to the BRITISH WILDLIFE APPEAL,  
164 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London SW1V 2RB.  
Tel: (01) 828 1657  
Name .....  
Address .....  
..... Tel. No. ....

Please also send me details of the following:  
■ The full Appeal Pack including details of legacies, covenants, company sponsorship and other ways of supporting the Appeal. □  
■ Information on my local Nature Conservation Trust including membership form. □

Please note that you may, if you wish, designate which area(s) you would like your gift to benefit. Please indicate your preference here.

Signed .....

TOMORROW IS TOO LATE!



PERSONAL

All classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone... (Text regarding advertising rates and contact information)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (Text regarding various announcements and notices)

BIRTHDAYS... (List of birthdays and celebrations)

SERVICES... (List of various services offered)

LEGAL SERVICES... (List of legal services and firms)

FOR SALE... (List of items for sale)

RESISTA CARPETS... (Advertisement for carpet services)

DISPLAY KITCHEN SALE... (Advertisement for kitchen display sale)

JUST KITCHENS... (Advertisement for kitchen services)

ANTIQUE & COLLECTABLES... (Advertisement for antiques and collectables)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS... (Advertisement for musical instruments)

OVERSEAS TRAVEL... (Advertisement for overseas travel services)

UP UP & AWAY... (Advertisement for travel services)

FLY SAFELY... (Advertisement for flight services)

DISCOUNTED FARES... (Advertisement for discounted fares)

BARGAIN FLIGHTS... (Advertisement for bargain flights)

TOP DECK FLIGHT CENTRE... (Advertisement for flight centre)

ANNOUNCEMENTS... (Advertisement for announcements)

Cancer... (Advertisement for cancer research)

British Heart Foundation... (Advertisement for heart foundation)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS... (Advertisement for musical instruments)

SHORT LETS... (Advertisement for short lets)

FLATSHARE... (Advertisement for flatshare)

CRUISE & TRAVEL ABROAD... (Advertisement for cruise and travel)

GENERAL... (Advertisement for general services)

SELF-CATERING... (Advertisement for self-catering)

SUPERIOR VILLAS... (Advertisement for superior villas)

SELF-CATERING... (Advertisement for self-catering)

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RENTALS

LIPFRIEND... (Advertisement for Lipfriend rentals)

CHESTERTONS... (Advertisement for Chestertons rentals)

GOING OVERSEAS?... (Advertisement for going overseas)

EWGAPP... (Advertisement for EWGAPP rentals)

FLATS & HOUSES... (Advertisement for flats and houses)

GENERAL... (Advertisement for general rentals)

GENERAL... (Advertisement for general rentals)

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Degrees conferred by Heriot-Watt University

The following degrees have been conferred at Heriot-Watt University... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Economic and Social Studies... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Engineering... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Law... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Life Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Medicine... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Physical Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Social Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Theology... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Veterinary Medicine... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Architecture... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Business Administration... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Education... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Health Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Information Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Journalism... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Law... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Life Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

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Faculty of Journalism... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Law... (List of degrees and recipients)

Faculty of Life Sciences... (List of degrees and recipients)

Oxford University Class Lists

Literae humaniores... (List of students and their subjects)

University news

Appointments... (List of appointments and news items)





Southend girl on title trail again Memorable fight fit for a queen

Hardcastle is on target for her second gold medal

With one gold Commonwealth medal already safely in her grasp, Sarah Hardcastle took a confident pace towards a second yesterday. After winning the 400 m freestyle in world-class fashion, the Southend teenager appeared to treat yesterday's heats for the 800 m freestyle as nothing more than a leisurely dip as she recorded a time of 8min 46.03sec.

Despite being some 13 seconds outside her personal best, it still left her the fourth fastest qualifier for tonight's final. Behind Karen Moorhouse, her team colleague from Norwich Penguins, whose time of 8:44.58 lowered her personal best by 0.34 seconds.

Australians hit gold

Bob Northover and Wendy Line of England had to be content with the silver medal in the pistol pairs shooting at Musselburgh yesterday. The Australian team of Phillip Adams and Rod Hack took gold with a new Games record score of 1,165, eight points ahead of England who, like third-placed New Zealand, broke the old record.

Commonwealth Games Results

Table with 2 columns: Event and Results. Includes 100 metres, 200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres, 1500 metres, 5000 metres, 10000 metres, 20000 metres, 50000 metres, 100000 metres, 200 metres hurdles, 400 metres hurdles, 800 metres hurdles, 1500 metres hurdles, 5000 metres hurdles, 10000 metres hurdles, 200 metres backstroke, 400 metres backstroke, 800 metres backstroke, 1500 metres backstroke, 5000 metres backstroke, 10000 metres backstroke, 200 metres breaststroke, 400 metres breaststroke, 800 metres breaststroke, 1500 metres breaststroke, 5000 metres breaststroke, 10000 metres breaststroke, 200 metres freestyle, 400 metres freestyle, 800 metres freestyle, 1500 metres freestyle, 5000 metres freestyle, 10000 metres freestyle, 200 metres butterfly, 400 metres butterfly, 800 metres butterfly, 1500 metres butterfly, 5000 metres butterfly, 10000 metres butterfly, 200 metres individual medley, 400 metres individual medley, 800 metres individual medley, 1500 metres individual medley, 5000 metres individual medley, 10000 metres individual medley, 200 metres relay, 400 metres relay, 800 metres relay, 1500 metres relay, 5000 metres relay, 10000 metres relay, 200 metres mixed relay, 400 metres mixed relay, 800 metres mixed relay, 1500 metres mixed relay, 5000 metres mixed relay, 10000 metres mixed relay, 200 metres mixed relay, 400 metres mixed relay, 800 metres mixed relay, 1500 metres mixed relay, 5000 metres mixed relay, 10000 metres mixed relay.



Golden shot: Gale Martin, of Australia, after her victory in the shot putt yesterday

Royal presence lifts Boxell

The arrival of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh has galvanized the lifers in the Commonwealth Games. The arrival of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh has galvanized the lifers in the Commonwealth Games. The arrival of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh has galvanized the lifers in the Commonwealth Games.

Commonwealth Games Results

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English crews in scintillating form Bowlers produce winning runs

Redgrave and company are in a class of their own

Steven Redgrave and his England team-mates were in scintillating form in yesterday's rowing heats. Redgrave (on-course) to add another two gold medals to the gold he has already won in the single sculls and company competed in the coxless pairs and coxed fours and qualified by winning both heats to reach today's finals.

Six-carat reminder Dickison and Line remain unbeaten

England's 5-0 victory over Canada in the women's singles event final served only to remind the squad that achieving their expected clean sweep of six golds for the first time is going to be extremely difficult.

Putland orders changes to standardize bowls

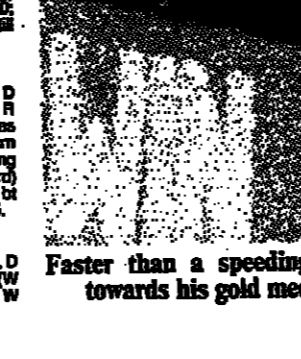
Gordon Putland, the Australian president of the International Bowling Board, announced in Edinburgh yesterday that at future Commonwealth Games and world championships, players in singles will have to score 25 shots to win instead of the present 21 (Gordon Allan writes).

England in command

England dominated judo's first appearance in the Commonwealth Games. As the one-day final progressed to the final rounds, England's fighters were so much in command that none of them had been eliminated from the 14 men's and women's weight categories.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Table with 2 columns: Event and Results. Includes 100 metres, 200 metres, 400 metres, 800 metres, 1500 metres, 5000 metres, 10000 metres, 20000 metres, 50000 metres, 100000 metres, 200 metres hurdles, 400 metres hurdles, 800 metres hurdles, 1500 metres hurdles, 5000 metres hurdles, 10000 metres hurdles, 200 metres backstroke, 400 metres backstroke, 800 metres backstroke, 1500 metres backstroke, 5000 metres backstroke, 10000 metres backstroke, 200 metres breaststroke, 400 metres breaststroke, 800 metres breaststroke, 1500 metres breaststroke, 5000 metres breaststroke, 10000 metres breaststroke, 200 metres freestyle, 400 metres freestyle, 800 metres freestyle, 1500 metres freestyle, 5000 metres freestyle, 10000 metres freestyle, 200 metres butterfly, 400 metres butterfly, 800 metres butterfly, 1500 metres butterfly, 5000 metres butterfly, 10000 metres butterfly, 200 metres individual medley, 400 metres individual medley, 800 metres individual medley, 1500 metres individual medley, 5000 metres individual medley, 10000 metres individual medley, 200 metres relay, 400 metres relay, 800 metres relay, 1500 metres relay, 5000 metres relay, 10000 metres relay, 200 metres mixed relay, 400 metres mixed relay, 800 metres mixed relay, 1500 metres mixed relay, 5000 metres mixed relay, 10000 metres mixed relay.



Faster than a speeding bullet: Daley Thompson flying towards his gold medal in the decathlon yesterday

Today's television and radio programmes

Writers produce... Any are... own

and Line... unbeaten... on Allan

Writers changes... rdize bowls

in comman...

- BBC 1: 6.00 Covert AM, 6.50 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood...

- TV-AM: 6.15 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen...



Bridget Cooper: Broken Hearts, on ITV, 10.30pm

BROKEN HEARTS (TV, 10.30pm) is about cardiac arrest, not fractured romance...

- BBC 2: 6.55 Open University: DNA - The Thread of Life, Ends at 7.30...

CHOICE: re-education scheme that is being the North Karelia region as the

- Radio 4: On long wave, VHF varnabots at end 5.55... 7.00 The Archers...

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 69.3kHz/433m...

musical knowledge quiz chaired by Ned Sherrin (r) is

- Radio 3: 7.01 The Archers, 7.05 The Archers, 7.20 The Shrovetide Lasse...

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS: HTV WEST: As London except...

4-part Moss Spenn (concert for car anglas string trio), Dvorak (Scherzo capriccioso, Op 66), 8.00 Concerto: Britten (Cantata I)

- Radio 2: 4.00am Charles Nine (s) 5.30 Ray McCoy (s) 7.00 Derek Jameson (s) 8.00 The Big Band...

CENTRAL: As London except...

9.55 Autumn: June Brown and Bernard Huxton in Susan Hill's play

- 10.00 Music Group of London Piano Trio (relating Christmas in a minor... Brahms (Piano Trio No 1))

ULSTER: As London except...

ENTERTAINMENTS

CONCERTS: BARBARIC HALL 205 8796/6320... THE GAMBLER... THE NORMAL HEART...

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

METAMORPHOSIS: THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA... METAMORPHOSIS... NATIONAL THEATRE...

THE HIT MUSICAL COMEDY

LA CAGE AUX FOLLES... THE HIT MUSICAL COMEDY... NATIONAL THEATRE...

THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY

THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY... THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY... THEATRE OF COMEDY COMPANY...

ART GALLERIES

ART GALLERIES: ANTHONY GUYATT... BARRIAM & CINEMAS... BARBARIC HALL...

